The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5252. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Whisky and Tobacco Tax Bills Signed by the President.

Debate in the Senate on the Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

An Exciting Debate in the House on the Adjournment Question.

Both Houses Agree to a Recess Until September.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

THE TAX BILL A LAW AT LAST.

The question as to the signature of the Tax bill was settled affirmatively to-day, and the facts turn out to be precisely as stated in my dispatch of last night. The President to-day sent the bill to the State Department approved, but with a protest. The Secretary of State subsequently notified the Speaker of this fact, and the Speaker announced it to the House, but no copy of the protest was read. The approval is dated July 20, last Monday, as I stated last night, and the same day that the official notification was sent to the House. What hocus-pocus has been attempted with the bill since, the President alone knows, but the fact that it was a law last Monday, and that his approval was then officially promulgated is irrefutable. No subsequent action of the President could affect the law, no matter what that action might be.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The bill for the protection of naturalized citizens drags its slow length along in the Senate, much to the disgust of many Senators, who are weary with the long debate on the subject. The bill is now out of the Committee of the Whole and before the Senate, and will probably be finished to-morrow. The reprisal section was stricken out to-day by a vote of thirty-three to fourteen, much to Mr. Conness' disappointment, who thereafter said he had no further interest in the bill. Two substitutes for the section are now pending—one by Mr. Williams and one by Mr. Buckalew—of different degrees of vitality. They authorize the President, upon the arrest of any naturalized citizen, to use all the power in his possession, short of the army and navy, to obtain redress, and to report the facts to Congress. Pending these amendments, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 to consider pension business.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Neither branch of Congress did any important business to-day, which is pretty conclusive evidence of the fact that they are actually ready for adjournment. This latter question occupied the House the greater portion of the afternoon, causing a very exciting and acrimonious discussion, working the whole body up to fever heat. Some of the Southern members made their *début* in debate, and by the extremity of their views and demands, finally convinced the majority that the best thing to do was to adjourn as speedily as possible. The House at first ordered the previous question on agreeing to the Senate resolution to adjourn next Monday, but afterward refused to order the main question by one majority. The previous question was then reconsidered, and the resolution was open for amendment. Mr. Schenck took the floor and made an argument in favor of extending the recess until the 19th of October, and further amending by substituting Friday, the 31st, for Monday, the 27th, as the day of adjournment. The last amendment was rejected by 66 yeas and 92 nays. Then the 19th of October was rejected by yeas 28, nays 121, and finally, the resolution as it passed the Senate was agreed to, yeas 85, nays 69. Mr. Washburne then entered a motion to reconsider, and had that motion postponed until to-morrow, in order to be able to extend the session, if found necessary by the President's possible action on the Tax bill; but as the Speaker immediately afterward announced that the bill was signed, the motion to reconsider will to-morrow be laid upon the table. During the debate the excitement ran very high, and the necessity for passing the bill arming the militia was discussed with much fierceness. Mr. Washburne denounced the attempt to prolong the session as an effort to get up another impeachment, and Butler acknowledged the truth of the charge. Deweese, of North Carolina, having got over into Thad. Stevens' old seat for inspiration, got the floor, when the Democrats made a point of order on him that he should be obliged to speak from his own seat, which is on the outer edge of the Democratic section. "Or the Clerk's desk," shouted some of the Republicans, whereupon he boldly marched into the arena and began a feeling speech in favor of sending arms South, but soon became the butt of the questions and jeers of the Democrats, which seemed to be enjoyed by them and by himself, but by nobody else. Mr. Boyden, of North Carolina, who is a strong Union man, though elected as a Conservative, made a strong appeal against adding to the already excited and terrible passions of the Southern people by a distribution of arms among them, and urged with much force that the army of the United States be relied upon to suppress disorder and violence. There is much unfavorable comment among leading Republican members of Congress on the action of the Southern members, who got together in caucus yesterday and resolved, among other things, upon another attempt at impeachment. This attempt at dictating the work of Congress at this early day, especially upon this subject, has damaged the Southern Representatives immensely, and the feeling to-day was decidedly unpleasant. Congress cannot get away any too soon.

If the motion to reconsider the adjournment be laid upon the table to-morrow in the House, as it probably will be, a large number of members will leave to-morrow night and Saturday. Quite a number among them, Wilson, of Iowa, and Upson, of Michigan, have been sick for several days, in consequence of mental and physical exhaustion and the hot weather, and greatly need respite from their labors.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The prospect of agreeing upon a Funding bill is still alive, but not very encouraging. The Senate have refused to ask a Committee of Conference, and Mr. Schenck to-day announced that the Ways and Means Committee had under advisement the question of asking a conference, but had not yet decided to do so.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The Conference Committee on the Alaska Appropriation bill has agreed upon a report. Mr. Sumner so far concedes to the House claim as to agree to a compromise preamble, involving the point that in a treaty involving the payment of money the consent of Congress is necessary. This is the point for which the House contended, though it is not admitted in as strong phrase as when it passed that body. It will be agreed upon in both Houses to-morrow. The only other appropriation bill not agreed upon finally is that for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for this District, which involves only a small amount.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House to-day disposed of the Hogan-Pile contested election case by giving the seat to Mr. Pile, the sitting member. The Utah case was then taken up but no conclusion reached.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

Another nomination has been made for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Noah L. Jeffries, now Register of the Treasury. His confirmation is exceedingly doubtful, though he has more friends in the Senate than any nominee yet proposed. Samuel Millegan, of Tennessee, was nominated for Judge of the Court of Claims, *vice* Wilmot, deceased. There was no Executive session to-day.

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY.

At 10 o'clock an Executive session was ordered and the Sandwich Island Reciprocity treaty was taken up, but without considering it the Senate proceeded to dispose of a number of unimportant nominations.

THE JEFF. DAVIS REWARD.

The Senate to-day passed the Jeff. Davis Reward bill. The only change made was an amendment striking out the award of $3,000 to Gen. Wilson, and giving $1,000 more each to the commanding officers of three regiments which aided in the capture.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day transmitted the Tax bill to the State Department with his signature. The information which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has with regard to the subject, is that the signature bears date of July 20, and also that a written protest, under the signature, accompanies the bill. In other official quarters there are doubts as to whether the signature was subscribed to the bill on Monday or to-day.

PRINTING POSTAGE STAMPS.

The bids for engraving and printing the postage stamps required for the use of the Post Office Department, were opened by the Postmaster-General to-day. George T. Jones, of Washington, bid 18, 21 and 25 cents per 1,000; Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, bid 22, 25 and 30 cents per 1,000; the National Bank Note Company, New-York, bid 25¼, 26¼ and 28¼ cents per 1,000. Mr. Jones' proposal is to supply a stamp that cannot be cleansed or counterfeited. As his bid is the lowest, he will probably receive the contract.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning postponed, until Congress again meet, the bill for the abolition of public warehouses in the Atlantic cities. The tariff men not only demand the Moorhead tariffs, but the Morrill Anti-warehouse bill.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Committee on Reconstruction to-day added to the Texas bill Virginia and Mississippi, so as to provide Provisional Governments for all three of these States. The bill will be reported at the earliest opportunity.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The Committee from the meeting of the Southern representatives and loyalists were to-day unable to present their resolutions to the Reconstruction Committee, which had not time to receive them.

NOMINATSONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Gen. Noah L. Jeffries, of Maryland, now Register of the Treasury, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, to be a Judge of the Court of Claims, to supply a vacancy. This gentleman is now Adjutant-General in that State. The President also nominated the following named persons to be Postmasters: Richard Sinton, at San Francisco; J. M. Keating, at Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary Martin, of Burlington, N. J., and John A. Clark to be Surgeon-General of Utah.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session, to-night, confirmed the following nominations: To be Indian Agents, Robert Newell, Idaho; John Ayres, New-Mexico; Albert G. Boone, Colorado; James H. Wilbur, Washington Territory.

Also, the following: Edward T. Wood, Collector of Internal Revenue Third District New-York; Daniel M. Wells, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Dakotah; W. R. Lee, Assessor Third District Massachusetts; Lewis D. Viser, Assessor Third District Mississippi; Dorence Atwater, Consul at Sychelles.

Also the following to be Postmasters: Henry Shreve, Alliance, Ohio; David G. Green, Ypsilanti, Mich.; Chas. Sitgreaves, Philipsburg, N. J.; Emmeline A. Finch, Red Bank, N. J.; Mary J. Martin, Burlington, N. J.; Chas. E. Gasson, Lacon, Ill.; John M. Keese, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; William G. Hedgepatch, Union City, Ind.; Elisha P. Liscomb, Lebanon, N. H.; Corydon B. Streeter, Youngstown, Ohio; Daniel J. Bailey, Pithole City, Penn.; Franklin Burrows, Millville, N. J.; Culver A. Barcalow, Somerville, N. J.

John G. Mitchell, to be Commander in the navy.

The following Past Assistant-Paymasters to be Paymasters in the navy: R. W. Allen, Henry M. Meade, F. Clark, R. D. Bache.

The following Assistant-Paymasters to be Passed Assistant-Paymasters: John McMahon, Theodore S. Thompson, William J. Thomson, Henry G. Colby, John R. Carmody, J. Bayard Redfield.

To be Assistant-Surgeon in the navy—Michael C. Drenner.

The Senate rejected the following nominations: William P. Wells, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and also rejected the following nominations for Postmasters: J. L. Noble, Manchester, Iowa; H. B. Shaw, Waterloo, Iowa: Asa Jones, Flemington, N. J.; James M. Nibling, Finley, Ohio; Tilghman M. Gentry, Bloomington, Ind.; Israel Curry, Thornton, Ind.; Wm. C. Duncan, Sumter, S. C.; Wm. F. Gerrish, Seymour, Ohio; Franklin Daultin, Wilson, Ind.; J. T. Heine, Pelalauma, Cal.; Richard Sinton, San Francisco, Cal.; J. M. Keating, Memphis, Tenn. Also, Joseph W. Weeks, Jr., of New-York, Consul at Nantes; Charles E. Remus, of Kansas, Consul at Honolulu; Henry D. Bancock, of Oregon, Indian Agent at Oregon; Moses E. Flanigan, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Thirty-second District New-York; Robert Mullin, of Nevada, Register of Land Office at Belmont, Nevada; J. G. Riddle, of Nevada, Receiver of Public Moneys at Belmont, Nevada.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 23.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for a more efficient provisional government for Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the present government of Mississippi being provisional only, and subject to the paramount authority of Congress, it is hereby provided that all the offices under said government shall be vacated on the passage of this act, and that the persons voted for at the recent election for the ratification of the Constitution and for the election of officers under the same, who have received a majority of the votes cast shall enter upon the offices for which they were voted for and shall constitute the Provisional Government of Mississippi, unless otherwise ordered by Congress; provided that if any person voted for at said election cannot take and subscribe to the oath required by the act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862, the duties of the office for which he was elected shall devolve upon the person receiving the next highest number of votes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the military commander of the district of which Mississippi forms a part, to see what provisions of this act are carried into immediate effect.

A MURDER TRIAL.

Mr. Wilson also introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate the facts relative to the trial of Rush by a Military Commission at New-Orleans, for the murder of a colored boy. Adopted.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

Mr. Howard, from the Joint Committee on Ordnance, reported the following joint resolution, which was passed:

Be it resolved, &c., That the General of the army and the Admiral of the navy, or, in the absence of the Admiral, then the Vice-Admiral, be authorized and directed to inquire into the utility and practicability of the Ryan Hitchcock mode of marine fortifications, and that they report to Congress at the next session thereof.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Claims, reported the House bill relative to the award of $100,000 to the captors of Jefferson Davis, which was amended and passed.

INSURRECTIONS.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill in addition to the several acts providing for suppressing insurrection against the Government of States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in case of insurrection in either of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana or Arkansas against the Governments thereof, which have been established in pursuance of the act of March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplemental thereto, and amendatory thereof, known as the "Reconstruction acts," it shall be the duty of the President, on the application of the Legislature of either of the said States, or of the Governor, when the Legislature is not in session, to call forth such number of militia in that or any other State, or to employ so much of the land or naval forces of the United States as may be so applied for, to suppress such insurrection, provided that the authority hereby vested in the President shall be exercised only upon application of the Legislature or Executive, or as the case may be, chosen in pursuance of the Reconstruction acts aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the first section of the act of Congress, approved February 28, 1795, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for these purposes," and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

LOST BONDS.

Mr. Morrell, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to *bona fide* holders new bonds in place of old bonds which he is satisfied have been lost or destroyed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the bill to facilitate the establishment of a line of steamships between New-York and certain ports of Europe.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, withdrew his amendment requiring additional tonnage of the vessels.

Mr. Harlan moved to add the following:

And be it further provided, That should the receipts annually, under the new contract made in pursuance of this act, exceed $600,000 yearly for the period of the before-named ten years, then such excess shall belong to the Department, it being the meaning and intent of this act that the amount the said Company shall receive during the period of the before-named ten years for postal service shall not exceed the amount of $600,000 yearly.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to make the amount $400,000. He said the Cunard line receives but $90,000 from the British Government, and when it is proposed to pass by Baltimore, Boston, Portland, Me., and other ports, and create a monopoly in New-York, $400,000 should be enough of a subsidy.

Mr. Nye replied to the remark in regard to the monopoly, by pointing out that the bill proposes to make the foreign postal service self-supporting, and again urging the propriety of having the mail carried by American vessels.

Mr. Corbett suggested amending by adding the words, "provided such postage shall not exceed $500,000 per annum after the discontinuance of said inland postage."

Mr. Morrill withdrew his amendment and accepted Mr. Corbett's, which was agreed to.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend by providing that if the trips take a longer time than those made by similar steamships upon the same route, this contract shall cease and determine. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

The following is the bill:

Be it enacted: That the Postmaster-General is empowered, and hereby authorized, to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company of the State of New-York, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York, under a special charter passed by the Legislature of said State, under date of April 23, 1868, for the weekly or semi-weekly conveyance of all European and foreign mails of the United States, between New-York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, England, or Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, in first-class sea-going steamships, to be constructed in the United States and owned by said Company, for a term not exceeding ten years, in the manner and on the conditions hereinafter stated.

SECTION 2—That the said Navigation Company shall, with a purpose of performing the above service, build, contract and fit out within one year from the passage of this act, at least seven first-class sea-going steamships; five of which shall not be of less than 3,000 tons each, Government measurement; and two others of not less than 2,000 tons each; all of which vessels shall be constructed in the best manner, under the supervision and inspection of the American Lloyds; or, if ordered by the Postmaster-General, under the inspection of the most competent engineer, to be detailed for this purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, upon a written application of the Postmaster-General, so that, when completed, each vessel shall be of the first-class in every respect, and with all known modern improvements in model, machinery, and outfit, so as to secure the greatest possible speed and safety; which steamships, when so constructed, shall be organized into and compose the United States Mail Steamship Line for the proper conveyance of mails and passengers, as hereinafter provided; the time of sailing and all other details to be arranged and agreed upon between the said company and the Postmaster-General with power to modify such agreements from time to time as may promote the object in view; provided that no letters or mail matter shall be detained for the purpose of being sent by this line, and provided that the average rates of speed of the steamships of the said Navigation Company shall not be less than that of the steamships of other lines upon the same or similar routes; and if for the space of three months the trips successively of the steamships of said company shall be made in longer time than that employed by other steamships as aforesaid, then any contract made under the provisions of this act, shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. That the compensation for carrying and transporting the mails by sea as herein provided shall be agreed upon, and shall be in conformity with the act of Congress, approved June 14, 1858, and shall in no event or contingency exceed the sum therein provided, being all postage on letters newspapers, and all other matter transported by or in the mails carried by said Navigation Company shall belong to said Company, and shall be paid to said Navigation Company quarterly, or applied to their use or benefit as hereinafter provided. *Provided,* that when the receipts of said Navigation Company from sea postages under any contract to be made in pursuance of this act shall equal or exceed the sum of $400,000 per annum, then the right of said Company to receive the inland postages shall cease and determine, and said Company shall only receive the sea postages, provided such postages shall not exceed $600,000 per annum, after the discontinuance of the said inland postage.

SEC. 4. That to insure the construction of the above-mentioned vessels within the time and in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the maintenance of the said line, the said Commercial Navigation Company may issue bonds to such an amount that the entire annual interest shall not exceed the sum of $250,000; such bonds to be made payable at the expiration of the above-named ten years, and the interest thereof to be made payable semi-annually, the principal and interest of such bonds to be made payable in the coin of the United States. That for the protection of the holders of such bonds they shall be severally registered at the Post Office Department and certified by the Chief Clerk of the Department, without liability for the payment of interest or principal of said bonds upon the part of the Post Office Department, only in the manner as hereinafter provided; and the Postmaster-General shall receive all moneys for postage earned by the steamships of said Company, and shall apply the same, as far as needed, to the payment of the semi-annual interest upon the before-named bonds, and shall retain the surplus, after paying such interest, and shall invest the same, quarterly, in the securities of the United States, to form a sinking fund to be held solely for the benefit of the bondholders, and to be applied to the payment of the principal of such bonds, and whenever and as soon as such sinking fund shall equal in amount the entire principal of said bonds, then from that time forward the interest of said bonds shall be paid out of the income of such sinking fund, and the principal thereof out of the same fund at their maturity, and all postage earned after the time when said sinking fund shall be made up to the amount aforesaid, shall belong and be paid quarterly to the said Company by the Postmaster-General of the United States.

SEC. 5. That the aforesaid mail steamships shall be commanded and officered only by citizens of the United States; shall mount an armament, if required, of two guns each; and shall have at least one apprentice to be instructed in engineering steamships and navigation for every two hundred tons of registered tonnage for each steamship; and the Government of the United States shall have the power to take and use the aforesaid mail steamships as transports, or for ships of war, whenever in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the United States may require them; who is authorized in such an event to take said mail steamers and pay said Company a just and equitable sum for the use or purchase of the same as may be deemed most for the interest of the United States; said payment, whether for purchase or use, to be made to the Postmaster-General, who shall pay to said Navigation Company whatever balance may be due them after deducting sufficient for the payment of all the before-named registered bonds, the amount of which in this event shall be paid to the holders thereof at maturity of the same.

SEC. 6. That the foreign mail agents of the Government of the United States shall have free passage on the ships of said Commercial Navigation Company, whenever the Postmaster-General to such foreign mail agents issues passes certifying to the said Company that such is their official character.

SEC. 7. That the said Navigation Company shall keep up and maintain for a period of twenty years for said United States mail service, at least said number of first-class steamships.

SEC. 8. That the rights and privileges herein granted shall be and remain to this Company, and in no other event shall this Company transfer or assign the rights and privileges herein granted; nor shall it be lawful for any officer of the Government hereafter to recognize any assignment or transfer, it being the intent and meaning of this act to secure an American line of steam vessels for the transportation of mails, and the proper conveyance of emigrant passengers between the port of New-York and the European ports above named; and Congress may at any time hereafter, during the period of ten years, terminate or abandon any contract of the United States made with such Company, and, having a due regard to the accrued rights of said Company, alter, repeal or amend this act; and it shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Corbett moved to go into Executive Session, saying there were a large number of nominations which, if rejected, must go back to the President.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. Conness opposed and urged that the bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries be taken up.

The motion of Mr. Corbett was rejected, 18 to 25, and the above-named bill was taken up.

The question was on Mr. Buckalew's motion to strike out the third section, authorizing reprisals, &c., and substitute a provision making it the duty of the President to exert all his power under the constitutional laws for the protection of American citizens abroad, and to report to Congress from time to time any cases in which justice is denied to citizens of the United States by foreign Governments, which was agreed to—27 to 21.

The question occurred on the section as amended.

Mr. Conness explained that all the vitality was stricken out of the bill, and that he had not further interest in it. The insertion of the clause proposed, he said, I regard and declare to be an insult to every naturalized citizen in the United States. It is cruel, Sir, to those who are in prison, and in my opinion it would be met as it ought to be met, by the opposition of men who feel deeply and have a right to feel deeply upon this question.

Mr. Howard moved to add the following at the end of the third section:

"And, whenever any citizen of the United States shall be, or shall have been, unlawfully arrested or unlawfully detained by any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President, upon receiving information thereof, to demand the release and liberation of such citizen; and, in case of the refusal, or an unreasonable delay, of such foreign Government to return such citizen, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to communicate the facts of the case to Congress at the earliest practicable moment, with such recommendation as he may think fit, and he may, in the meantime, withdraw the representatives of the United States from such foreign Governments and refuse to hold further diplomatic correspondence with any representative of such foreign Government until justice shall be done in the matter by such foreign Government."

Mr. Howard briefly explained his proposition.

Mr. Sprague said: The Senator from Massachusetts abandoned the doctrine of retaliation incorporated in this bill by the House of Representatives. Everybody knew the bill was nothing without this provision. During the war we had not ignored the policy of retaliation. We placed rebel officers in close confinement, to restrain the cruel treatment or reënslavement of colored soldiers. The Senator from Massachusetts had also abandoned the doctrine of reprisal, in the face of the fact that in times of peace we were in no condition to resent foreign aggression, save through reprisal by our merchant marine. Should we fold our arms and see every sail driven from the ocean? Retaliation was often the utmost humanity. The issuing of letters of marque had already averted one war with France, armed our merchant service, and driven British commerce from the ocean. Instead of this we refused to make available our only defensive arm, and had seen one after another every American vessel driven from the waters. This was a great blunder, a great crime. To submit, as we did, during the war to the destruction of our property was humiliation; but to submit to foreign regulation of the political status of our citizens was degradation. Mr. Sprague said there was no grander spectacle in the history of nations than the recent act of Great Britain in extending her strong arm to a remote quarter of the globe for the protection of a few simple British subjects. We had already neglected our duty in these matters, both to ourselves and to those whom we invited to our shores. Naturalized citizens of the United States, returning to their native shores, had beem imprisoned for being citizens of this country. Our remonstrances came to nothing. We had decided in the past that even a slave taken voluntarily by his master through our free territory became a freeman, and this in the face of the all-powerful slave aristocracy. Shall we not accord to a free white Englishman or Irishman or Scotchman as much?

Mr. Stewart followed, advocating the House bill with its provisions for reprisals.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the bill was here temporarily laid aside, to allow him to call up the bill to pay Mrs. Wilson, of Indiana, one quarter's salary of her deceased husband, late Minister to Venezuela, which was passed.

Mr. Howard then modified his amendment by substituting the following for the latter portion:

"It shall be the duty of the President of the United States to withdraw the diplomatic representative of the United States from such foreign Government, and to refuse to hold further diplomatic correspondence with any representative of such foreign Government, until justice shall be done in the matter by such foreign Government."

Mr. Yates addressed the Senate, holding that the strongest measures should be adopted for the protection of naturalized citizens, to meet the spirit of the Republican platform.

Mr. Howard's amendement was adopted—20 to 19.

Mr. Ferry then offered a substitute for the entire bill, declaring naturalized citizens entitled to the same protection abroad as native born citizens, and making it the duty of the President, if the rights of any citizen abroad be infringed upon, to extend to him the protection of the Government by every proper means, in accordance with the law of nations, and the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States.

Mr. Conness pronounced it one of the most lame and impotent of the many phases this question has taken. He read a leader in a recent number of the New York *Sun* on the subject of the action of the British Government in the case of the Jacmel prisoners.

Mr. Ferry defended and explained his amendment.

Mr. Conkling spoke in opposition to Mr. Howard's amendment. He claimed that at no time do we require a representative in a foreign Government more than when such a difficulty arises. As a friend of this bill and of the adoption of stringent measures for the protection of naturalized citizens, he preferred Mr. Ferry's amendment, as leaving some discretion to the Executive.

Mr. Howard contended that there should be a statute that the wronged American citizen abroad could appeal to, if the Executive should neglect him.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, condemned the propositions of Messrs. Buckalew and Ferry, as high-sounding declarations without effecting anything. He dissented from Mr. Howard's amendment, also, but favored that offered by Mr. Williams on a former occasion, and which was withdrawn, authorizing the President, in case of unjust imprisonment of a citizen abroad, to demand his release, and, in case of refusal, to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as are in his power, a report of the results to be made to Congress.

Mr. Ferry's amendment was rejected—17 to 32.

Mr. Williams then renewed his amendment, above referred to.

Mr. Fessenden was in favor of the bill, as amended by motion of Mr. Buckalew, constituting a mere legislative declaration. This was a question of national honor, which no Executive would dare to trifle with, and he was therefore opposed to Mr. Howard's amendment. In his opinion the Government had done already all it ought to do, and the Secretary of State has even exceeded his power in employing counsel to defend our citizens abroad. If the Executive failed in his duty the people would find a remedy. He moved to strike out Mr. Howard's amendment.

Mr. Howard further modified his amendment by striking out the words "it shall be the duty of the President to withdraw," &c., and inserting the words "the President may," &c., and substituting "shall" for "to" in the next clause.

The motion to strike out Mr. Howard's amendment was rejected—21 to 24.

The question was taken on Mr. Williams' substitute for the third section, and it was agreed to by a vote of 32 to 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, Kellogg, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Patterson of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Vickers, Wade, Welsh, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Howard, Howe, Nye, Sumner, Van Winkle—13.

The question recurred on the third section as amended. Further debate ensued up to 5 o'clock, at which hour a recess was to commence, when Mr. Trumbull said he had been waiting all day for a vote upon this bill, and moved to lay it upon the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Conkling raised the point that under the order the Senate was now in recess, it being 5 o'clock.

The Chairman *pro tem.* would not entertain the point.

The yeas and nays having been ordered and the call proceeded.

When Mr. Fessenden's name was called he refused to vote, saying the Sen was not legally in to session.

Mr. Sumner coincided, and they and a number of other Senators left.

The motion to table was declared rejected, 4 to 37.

The Senate then took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

After recess the Senate reassembled at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. Ramsey made a report from the Committee on Conference on the bill to amend the postal laws, which was concurred in.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to amend the existing laws so as to prohibit trade in Chinese and Japanese coolies.

A number of pension bills were then taken up and passed.

The House bills granting pensions to the following-named persons were passed: David Duhigg, George Truax, Margaret Doves, Elizabeth Cassady, Laura M. Wilston, Esther Graves, Frank Downing, Jos. B. Rodden, Eliza M. Rodden, Eliza M. Mathews, Wm. F. Nelson, Lucinda J. Letcher, Julia A. Barton, Julia Carroll, Cornelia Peaslee, Mary Coser, Malinda Ferguson, Mary Merchant, Ellen Curry, Mary A. Falardo, Phebe McBride, Harriet E. Spears, William H. Blair, Christopher M. Cornmesser, Kate Higgins, Sarah J. Rogers, Catharine Ginster, Margaret Tilson, Jane E. Rodgers, Patrick Collins, Barbara Weisse, James L. Shaw, Anna H. Pratt, Harriet K. Cook, John Morley, Ruth Barton, W. F. Moses, Fredericka Brielmyer, Johanna Conneily, the children of Michael Travis, widow and children; Jos. Cox, Lavinia A. Gettings, Owen Griffin, Margaret Lewis, Mary Brown, Esther Fisk, Wm. G. Dodge, Salomon Ganse, Matthew Griswold, Hiram Hitchcock, Orlena Walters, Elizabeth Richardson, Margaret C. Long, Jas. Rooney, Chas. Hamstead, G. W. Freer, Julia L. Doty, Francis M. Webster, Alice A. Doyer, Ann Williams, Mary J. Truman, J. T. Newman, Joseph A. Fry, William Cotty, Seth Lee, Nancy Cook, Barbara Stout, Sarah E. Ball, Ann E. Hamilton, Roslinda McCabe, H. L. Hall, Elizabeth G. Hibben, Eliza Donnelly, Michael Reilly, Jane McNaughton, Chauncey D. Rose, Elizabeth Lane, Hugo Elichbolz, Daniel Sheets, Esther C. C. Vangilder, S. T. Carren, P. M. Hallard, Newton Burke, Wm. B. Edwards, J. H. Perry, John Lamarsh, Catharine Skinner, Helen L. Wolf, Wm. Smith, Elizabeth Lamar, Patrick Collins, Jno. Gridley, Catherine Gensler, Asa F. Holcomb, children of Jos. Berry, Polly W. Cotton, Wm. R. Sivey, Jane Rook, Sarah K. Johnson, Emmeline H. Rudd, Martha E. King.

Senate bills were passed granting pensions to the following named persons. They go to the House for concurrence: Rebecca C. Meeker, Mary Scott, Robert Watson, Nancy A. Stocks, Nancy Smith, Violet Henry.

At 9:45 the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the journal having been suspended, Mr. Garfield rose to a personal explanation in reference to the remarks of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, and some days since, on the payment of five-twenties. He gave a brief history of the introduction and passage of bills authorizing the issue, to show that the extracts quoted from Mr. Stevens' remarks at the time were made upon those bills, and not on an entirely different proposition, as alleged yesterday by Mr. Stevens. He affirmed, after a careful reading of the whole debate from beginning to end, that not one utterance had he been able to find where the least intimation was made that the bonds were to be made payable in anything less than coin; on the contrary, he found three or four distinct statements that they were thus payable.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he had had no controversy with the gentleman from Ohio, and why it was that the gentleman renewed this attack, God only knew. He (Mr. Stevens) had spoken yesterday of the gentleman using the language of others, and he would show him when the time came that there was not a word of truth in either what he or they said.

THE DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Mr. Spalding, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back Senate amendments to the bill making appropriations for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute, recommending concurrence therein, with additional amendments.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved an amendment creating a Commission of Charities for the District of Columbia, and also an amendment reducing the appropriation for the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute from $25,000 to $12,500.

After considerable discussion, both amendments were agreed to.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT.

The Speaker presented the concurrent resolution of the Senate for an adjournment from Monday, the 27th of July, to the third Monday in September.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said that while the resolution did not meet his concurrence, he believed it did meet the concurrence of a majority of the House. All the business would be finished by Saturday, and the session would be continued until Monday, only to have bills signed by the President.

Mr. Upson—What about the Tax bill?

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—The Tax bill is signed.

Mr. Upson—The tax bill is not signed.

Mr. Washburne—I was informed a while ago, by the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Allison,) that the Tax bill is signed.

Mr. Schenck—Nobody knows that it is. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent for to read it over for the Secretary of the Treasury, and that has led to an inference that it has been signed.

Mr. Paine objected to the adjournment, saying that the Committee on Reconstruction had directed a bill to be reported of the utmost importance to the States of Texas, Virginia and Mississippi, and that it would be a crime for Congress to adjourn before that bill was disposed of.

Mr. Washburne moved the previous question, saying he would leave the matter with the House.

Mr. Schenck asked whether members would be allowed to state the condition of business.

Mr. Washburne yielded to Mr. Schenck, who said that the Senate had disagreed to the House amendments to the Funding bill, but had not asked for a Committee of Conference. This had been explained by the Chairman of the Finance Committee. He had no doubt that there was a desire existing that the House should ask for a Committee of Conference, and the Committee on Ways and Means was considering whether it would not make that motion. If there should be a Committee of Conference, that would require a day; then as to the Tax bill, no man was authorized to say whether the message sent by the President on Monday, that the President had signed the bill, was or was not consistent with the fact. It certainly had been a question of consideration with the President whether, on account of one of its provisions, he would sign it or not.

Mr. Garfield opposed the resolution on account of the necessity of passing a Senate bill on the Speaker's table, one section of which was of transcendant importance—That the Senate provide that the newly reconstructed Governments of Southern States shall be furnished with arms, so that the loyal people of those States may protect themselves against the violence and outrage of the rebels in their midst. The United States troops were being recalled from those States, and unless some provisions were made, there would be no control over the rebel element there.

Mr. Washburne interrupted Mr. Garfield's remarks, saying he had not notified him to make a speech.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, said he was opposed to any adjournment until measures were taken to make sure that they were not going into this election in a sort of "heads I win, tails you lose" principle.

Mr. Randall made the point of order, that the Presidential election was not the subject before the House.

Mr. Butler—This side of it, I know, is not to be from the country; our side is, and I am speaking of that.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and required Mr. Butler to confine his remarks to the question before the House.

Mr. Butler—I am trying to give the reasons why we should not adjourn and go home.

Mr. Randall—I think you had better go home; you have got glory enough.

Mr. Butler—It is quite certain that you would have to stay a long time before you could do that. [Laughter.] I desire to say that, until we can arrange matters here, so that there can be safety in the South, I am not for going home; that, and the whole of it, we must take the best way to do, and it will take some little time to find out what the best way is. If by furnishing arms to the Reconstructed Governments, do so; if by removing the great obstacle to all peace and quiet in the country, let us stay here and do that, so our loyal friends at the South may not be murdered day by day.

Mr. Wood said: As one of the minority of this House, as a member of the great Democratic Party of the country, nothing would delight me more in a partisan sense than to see this Congress in perpetual session. The responsibility is on the Republican Party of the country. So long as Congress remains in session the country can have no rest. The people require rest for the purpose of collecting their judgment to be enunciated next November in the election of a candidate for the Presidency. Why should Congress meet again in September to agitate and to excite the people to raise animosities and to engender the hostility of races? To prepare for the Presidential election, and to involve this whole country a second time in revolution and war—is that the object of the majority? Do they see that there is no hope of electing their candidate except by a resort to violence and force? Is that the object? I will vote to adjourn Congress *sine die*, and then the country will have rest and the people peace.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois—Let us look at this matter practically. All the Appropriation bills have passed either House. The Tax bill has been signed, and I have it from the most reliable authority that we will not be kept here on account of the President not signing any bill. Every political bill which he is not disposed to sign, he will veto, and send his veto to Congress before the time of adjournment.

Mr. Spalding—Have you had an interview with him?

Mr. Washburne—No, Sir, but I have it from reliable authority.

Mr. Schenck—What is your authority?

Mr. Washburne—The authority is good, and I can tell it to the gentleman privately. The question is, why we should sit here after Monday. Indeed, I was told by Senators that if we would non-concur in the resolution, and send it back with an amendment to adjourn to-morrow or Saturday, the Senate would accept that amendment. The reason why the Senate put it for Monday instead of Friday was that it was not certain as to the position of business in the House.

Mr. Paine inquired whether that was the authority that he had for his statement as to the President.

Mr. Washburne—It was not, Sir.

Mr. Bingham—If we were now to concur in the Senate resolution and a motion to reconsider were entered, would not the matter remain in the control of the House?

Mr. Washburne—As a matter of course that would be the effect.

Mr. Bingham—Then why cannot that be done for the protection of the country, and see whether the bills to be passed in the meantime will be returned by the President, either with or without his approval.

Mr. Washburne—I do not know to what the gentleman refers, or what is intended to be done here. We have done all the business required to be done, or we can do it before the adjournment. There may be a design to keep us here permanently. There may be a design to enter again on the impeachment of the President as has been shadowed forth by the distinguished Representative from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler.) There may be a design to change all the issues before the country and to go into another impeachment trial and keep us here during the whole Summer. For one, I am against it; and I am almost prepared to say that I am against the bill which is considered of so much importance by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine.) I do not see any necessity for distributing arms to every State in the Union.

Mr. Stokes—I desire to have read at the Clerk's desk a letter which I received this morning from the Adjutant-General of Tennessee.

Mr. Wood—I object.

Mr. Stokes—I make the letter a part of my speech.

The Speaker sustained the point of order on the ground that the Adjutant-General of Tennessee could not determine as to whether Congress should adjourn.

Mr. Stokes said: I oppose the adjournment of Congress until December. I am in favor of taking a recess whenever the business will justify us in doing so, but we are in a condition of things to-day in Tennessee and other Southern States which does not justify us in taking a recess, and I say to the gentleman from Illinois and to this House, that if Congress adjourns without appropriating arms to the Union men in the South to protect themselves, the Kuklux Klan, these rebels that are already armed and already organized will intimidate the Union men, and the colored men will not be permitted to go to the polls. The war-cry has gone forth, and the rebels now swear that they will vote at the election next November, regardless of the Constitution or the law.

Mr. Randall raised the question of order that the subject before the House had nothing to do with the Kuklux Klan at all.

The Speaker ruled that while it is not in order on a resolution for an adjournment to discuss bills pending before the House, or to discuss an election that is to occur, it is in order for any gentleman to state his opinion as to the condition of the country, and whether it is wise or unwise to adjourn.

Mr. Stokes said he would send up a paper to be read at the Clerk's desk.

The Speaker stated that what the gentleman proposed to read, as the opinion of some other person, was not in order on this subject.

Mr. Stokes said he wished to have it read, as a fact, to show the condition of things in Tennessee, and to show that Congress ought not adjourn until certain things were done.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, objected to the reading of the paper.

Mr. Stokes—Then I will express my own opinion, and my own opinion is that facts, which I am in possession of, show that unless the people have arms in the Southern States, the Union men, white and black, will be overrun, and I say it is the duty of Congress to stay here until this measure is put through. My people are expecting every moment that Forrest and his rebel Democratic crew will commence making war upon them. We were entitled to 10,000 stand of arms in my District, and the requisition was made for that number by the Governor, but only 2,000 stand were furnished, and we to-day demand the other 8,000 stand of arms. This is a matter of life and death to us. I am satisfied of the fact that we will need these arms at the South at a very early day. The war-cry has gone forth. The rebels say they will rule the country or exterminate the colored Union men, and for one, I am disposed to meet them.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, asked Mr. Washburne to yield to him for two minutes.

Mr. Washburne declined to do so, saying that the House could vote down the previous question if it chose to do so. He had one word, however, to say in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee. I have no doubt (he said) of the grievous and perilous state of things which exists in the South, and which the gentleman from Tennessee refers to; but the question is, (and it is one of the gravest importance ever thrust upon us,) whether that state of things is to be remedied by sending arms into those States. Sir, I believe that in most of the States not ten days after those arms are sent there to the negroes, they will be in the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Stokes, in reply to that last remark, said that in his district they had already drawn 2,000 stand of arms, and none of them had got into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Washburne—I do not know whether that is so in Tennessee—I do not allude to that State but to other States; and I tell gentlemen to beware before they pass this measure lest it is not an incitation to civil war and insurrection in those States. [Great excitement.] I now yield to the venerable gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Boyden,) who wishes to say a few words, and ask the attention of the House to what he shall say.

Mr. Boyden rose to speak from his seat on the Democratic side.

Mr. Washburne suggested that the gentleman from North Carolina should come nearer to the centre of the House, where he could be heard.

Mr. Higby insisted that he should keep his place, and that the House should be brought to order.

Mr. Ward suggested that it would be novel to have some little talk on that side of the House.

Mr. Boyden—Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. It is proposed to send arms to North Carolina that the people may use them against each other. Great God! we cannot afford to fight each other. Keep away your arms! Do nothing to irritate our people, but do everything in your power to assuage and heal the excitement there. We want no arms. I warn the House that if arms are sent there we will be ruined; we cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there, but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.

Mr. Boutwell rose to a point of order that the gentleman from North Carolina was discussing a subject not before the House.

The Speaker sustained this point of order.

Mr. Washburne insisted upon the previous question. The vote was taken by tellers, and the previous question was seconded—ayes 81, nays 67.

The yeas and nays were then taken upon ordering the main question and resulted—ayes 80, nays 81. So the main question was not ordered.

Mr. Pile then moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been seconded. On a vote by tellers it stood—yeas 63, nays 63. The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the vote upon seconding the previous question was reconsidered.

Mr. Washburne then withdrew the previous question in order to allow Mr. Schenck to offer an amendment.

Mr. Schenck moved to amend the resolution by substituting for the third Monday in September, at which the recess was to expire the 14th day of October.

He said that he desired that the meeting of Congress should be as soon as practicable after the elections in three of the larger States—Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. If Congress should meet on the third Monday in September, and a quorum of both Houses should not then appear, there would have to be an adjournment to the first Monday in December. If there were any purpose of mischief, or any development of the spirit of violence in those States where it was apprehended it would be manifested, that spirit might very easily be suppressed in a degree from motives of policy, and the hand might not be shown until after the 20th of September. It all were quiet and went on smoothly until the 20th of September, there would not be a quorum of Congress on that day, and then, after adjournment Congress would be paralyzed from that time until it met in December. If, however, the meeting of Congress was postponed until the middle of October, and until after two or three of the most important elections had taken place, there would, by that time, have been developed the purpose and temper of the South. If there were any manifestations of mischief or violence on the part of the people of the South, the loyal people of the country would require their Representatives and Senators to be in session. For these reasons he hoped, if there were to be a recess, that it should be prolonged until the 14th of October.

Mr. Wood desired to ask the gentleman from Ohio what Congress had to do with the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Mr. Schenck replied that it had to do with these elections as facts. It had to do with them, in this instance, as connected with dates. It would be inconvenient for members to come here from three of the largest States just on the eve of an election.

Mr. Wood understood the gentleman from Ohio to say that in case there were any indications in these States of a turbulent spirit, their people would demand of their representatives to meet in October. He desired to know of him for what object should Congress convene with reference to an election in these States?

Mr. Schenck—Do you mean in the Southern States?

Mr. Wood—No, Sir; in those three States you spoke of.

Mr. Schenck—I have not been talking about it in that connection at all; the gentleman knows very well what I was alluding to.

Mr. Wood—The gentleman has another motive.

Mr. Schenck—It is the gentleman's friends—the Kukiux-Klan, in the Southern States, that we are preparing for.

Mr. Wood—The gentleman is a revolutionist, and he acts from revolutionary motives.

Mr. Schenck—We do not need this thing in Ohio, we can take care of the "hybrid" party there.

Mr. Wood—The people of Ohio will take care of you.

Mr. Schenck—That party will be taken care of in all these States which I have mentioned. My reference to the States was as a matter of consequence in relation to the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Washburne next yielded the floor to Mr. Deweese, of North Carolina, who commenced speaking, far back on the Republican side of the House.

The excitement which had prevailed throughout the discussion seemed to be on the increase, and it was suggested that Mr. Deweese, who could not be distinctly heard from where he was speaking, should speak from the clerk's desk.

Mr. Deweese having complied with that suggestion, addressed the House against adjournment. Some provisions should be made for the new Governments of the Southern States, and for the protection of the loyal people, otherwise the rebellion would be reëstablished—the letter of Mr. Blair would be carried out. If Congress adjourned now, before six months the last traces of Republican Governments in the South would have ceased to exist, and the Kuklux Klan, the rebels, the slaveholding Copperhead Democratic Party, would be ruling there, as they ruled in 1865.

Mr. Brooks clapped his hands in admiration of the speech, which was much enjoyed on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Woodward inquired of Mr. Deweese whether the reconstructed Governments in the South could be maintained in any other way than by the bayonet.

Mr. Deweese—We can if you will give us arms to keep down the rebels, (triumphant laughter on the Democratic side,) and by no other means.

Mr. Woodward—Then, as I understand the gentleman, the Governments which this Congress has been at such great pains to reconstruct, can only exist by the bayonet?

Mr. Deweese—The gentleman's party in 1861 stole the arms that belonged to the Government of the United States to shoot your loyal neighbors' sons, and the guns are still in the hands of the slaveholding Democratic Party.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, asked whether the militia and all the arms in North Carolina were not under the control of the Governor and the Legislature of that State, as now constituted.

Mr. Deweese—No, Sir. We have no militia.

Mr. Jones—It is your own fault.

Mr. Deweese—Under the rule of the Democratic Party, from 1861 to 1865, every musket, shot gun and horse pistol was taken out of the hands of loyal men and put in the hands of the Southern Sympathizers. The support given to this question of adjournment on the side of the House where I occupy a seat is for the purpose of carrying out the 3d of July letter, "stamping out the loyal State Governments and dispersing United States carpet baggers." [Laughter.] I say to them come on! whenever you feel disposed come on! stretch out then your traitorous hands to touch again one fold of the old flag, and the representatives of four millions of men, who, though black in skin are white and loyal in heart, will throw themselves as a bulwark between you and those loyal governments, and you will only live on sad memories of bad events. Come on! come on! [Unrestrained laughter among the Democrats.] If you want to sustain those governments you have got to give us some assistance.

Mr. Ross—Is there not some danger of the Republicans losing the election, then, unless they get arms?

Mr. Kelley—Is there not more danger of Republicans, white and black, losing their lives?

Mr. Deweese, replying to Mr. Kelley's question—There certainly is if you allow the Democrats any show at all.

Mr. Randall—They would be able to get under a bench as my colleague did in Mobile. (This remark, apparently, did not reach the ear of Mr. Kelly.)

Mr. Schenck closed the debate and moved two amendments to the Senate resolution—first, that the adjournment take place on Friday the 31st inst.; and the other, that the recess continue till the 19th of October.

The amendments were both rejected, the vote on the first being, yeas 66, nays 92, and on the second, there being no division.

The Senate resolution was then concurred in—yeas 85, nays 69, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Beck, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Boyer, Bromwell, Brooks, Broomall, Coke, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cook, Dawes, Delano, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Ferris, Fields, Getz, Gallady, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of Kentucky, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lincoln, Loan, Mallory, Marshall, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Moore, Nicholson, Orth, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Pomeroy, Randall, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Seafiel, Sitgreaves, Smith, Starkweather, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stewart, Taber, Trowbridge, Twitchell, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Horn of New-York, Van Trump, Van Wyck, Vical, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whittemore, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Windom, Wood—85.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Beatty, Benton, Blackburn, Boles, Bowen, Buckland, Buckley, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Callis, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cullom, Deweese, Dockery, Eggleston, Ela, Eldridge, French, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Goss, Gravely, Hamilton, Haughey, Hawkins, Heaton, Higby, Hind, Hopkins, Jones of North Carolina, Judd, Kelly, Kellogg, Kelsy, Lash, Lawrence of Ohio, Logan, Mann, Maynard, McClurg, Miller, Mullins, Myers, Niblack, O'Neill, Payne, Pierce, Polsley, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stokes, Stone, Taffe, Taylor, Thomas, Trimble of Kentucky, Ward, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Woodward—69.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote and to postpone that motion till to-morrow.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

The Speaker stated (not wishing to do so during the discussion, lest it might be regarded as an attempt to influence the result,) that the Tax bill had been signed by the President, and filed by him in the State Department as the law required.

Mr. Schenck—Under protest. [Laughter.]

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs Spalding, Washburne of Illinois, and Marshall, the Conference Committee on the bill for the benevolent institutions of the District.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill granting a right of way to a railroad company over the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, which was passed.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House resumed consideration of the Missouri contested election case,

After debate, the minority resolution declaring Mr. Hogan, the contestant, elected was rejected by 33 to 88, and the majority resolution declaring Mr. Pile, the sitting member, entitled to his seat, was agreed to without division.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution allowing the contestant $2,500. Adopted.

The House took up the Utah contested election case, and after a speech by the contestant, (Mr. McGroarty,) the House voted unanimously that the contestant was not entitled to the seat. Then the House, at 5:30, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; the first two hours to be devoted to disposing of business upon the Speaker's table.

LYNCH LAW IN INDIANA.

The Hanging of Three of the Express Robbers by a Vigilance Committee—Proclamation of Thieves in General.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 22.

Our readers have already been made aware of the many murders, house burnings, horse stealings, counterfeiting operations and daring express robberies that have taken place near Seymour, Indiana, by the Renos, their companions and pupils. Every effort made thus far, by detectives from other points, to weed out these murdering devils has failed, in a measure, at least. Life and property have continued at their mercy. Within two years they have robbed the Adams Express Company alone of $125,000. A robbery of this kind occurred also lately on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, where the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount. All these robberies have emanated from the same source. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, two miles from Seymour, have been the leaders or instigators of the whole of these daring outrages. They are also the parties who led the raid in Iowa last Spring, when so many county safes were robbed.

On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, about eighteen miles from Seymour, on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. This robbery was done by the Renos and their friends, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest for this outrage. On the 10th inst. the Adams Express was again attempted to be robbed, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about thirteen miles west of Seymour. The armed guards of the Company, however, repulsed the robbers, captured one, and wounded some of the others, two of whom have since been captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. James Volney Ellet was one of this gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery.

Charles Roseberry, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of the Renos, was afterward arrested by the citizens of Seymour, who turned out *en masse*. Frail Clifton was also arrested. They all owned up to their connection with the affair, and also the attempt to kill the guards.

For safe keeping these three men were brought up to this city, and imprisoned temporarily in the various stations, as had been several other parties arrested on suspicion of connection with the robbery in May last, when $96,000 rewarded the robbers. They were held here until night before last, when they left in charge of an officer of the Adams Express Company, and heavily ironed, for Brownstown, twelve miles west of Seymour. Every possible precaution had been taken to keep their departure a secret. It was feared that it might become known to some of the rascals' companions, and that a rescue might be the result. No interference was apprehended from others. The officers had no idea that stern and determined men, who had become aroused to desperation by outrage, had their eyes upon these men, and that they were doomed. It must have been that faithful agents of the Vigilance Committee had watched the stations of the city closely, and telegraphed immediately to Seymour the signal for prompt action; for, when the passenger train was swiftly rolling toward Brownstown, two miles west of Seymour, a little after midnight yesterday morning, the engineer saw, far ahead, in the darkness of a dense wood, a brightly gleaming eye of fire that warned him to stop for something, he knew not what. Hardly had the train ceased to move, when it was surrounded on all sides by the dark forms of a hundred or more armed men, who did not say much, but acted very promptly. The held muskets and revolvers in their hands, and quietly stood guard while their leaders, with a strong squad, went through the train, laid strong hands upon the trembling desperadoes, and without meeting any useless resistance, marched them out into the wood. The engineer had objected to their way of doing things, and threatened to move on. But he quietly submitted to the detention, when he was informed that if he did this he would sacrifice many lives, as the track was blockaded.

What was done by the self-constituted executioners out in the woods, we cannot state in detail. How the doomed men conducted themselves, what they said and how they pleaded for life as the ropes were being fastened around their necks and thrown over the limbs of one of the strong old forest trees, we cannot say. There were no reporters there to report that triple death—to take down coolly and accurately the last trembling utterances of the dying wretches. The story is known only to those who had a hand in the affair.

In the morning these three lifeless bodies were seen hanging on the tree.

In Seymour, and for many miles around, nothing was thought of or talked of, yesterday, but the work of the Vigilance Committee; and the following proclamation, quite generally distributed, served to keep the matter fresh:

"Attention, Thieves!—The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins and vagrants, together with their aiders, abettors and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the Seymour Vigilance Committee last night. We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes above named, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven forever from our midst. Threats have been made of retaliation in case we should resort to capital punishment. In answer, we say, should one of our Committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they be dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed that particular crime or not. This applies not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevail."

Personal.

List of Americans registered at J. W. Tucker & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 9, 1868: Geo. S. Partridge, Jr., Robert S. Lyon, Henry E. Merriam, Saml. B. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Haines, R. Townley Haines, Danl. D. Leary, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Hurlbut, W. H. Scott, Miss Jessie H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Smith, J. R. Amidon, F. H. Amidon, Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Miss A. G. Latimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stuart, Joseph Frank, New-York; Theodore Hinsdale, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Weld, J. Kehew, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac W. How, Chas. G. Wood, Miss Wood, Chas. G. Wood, Boston; Wm. L. Rush, Robert O'Hara and wife, Philadelphia; Peter Chrystall and family, W. Melvin Smith, Edwd. B. Cotter, San Francisco, Cal.; P. S. O'Reilly, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.; Aaron Coe, James A. Coe, J. C. Alling, C. H. Alling, Newark, N. J.; J. Henry Lee, Wilmington, Del.; Andrew Lawton, W. C. Gunnell, Washington, D. C.; Christ. Blackburn, Chicago; W. C. Little, Mrs. W. C. Little, Miss Lizzie Little, Albany, N. Y.; Charles Barns, Connecticut; Mr. Sheriff Hall, Sandford B. Wing, Canada; J. L. M. Seville, Waterbury, Conn.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Mr. Ferris, driver of the Yonkers Express, while on his way home fell from his wagon and broke his neck, being almost instantly killed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUATRE ANS DE CAMPAGNES A L'ARMEE DU POTOMAC. Par Regis De Trobriand, ex-Major Général au Service Volontaire, et Colonel au Service Régulier des Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Paris: Librairie Internationale. A. Lacroix, Verboeckhoven et Cie., Editeurs. New-York: Charles Lasalle.

Before the outbreak of the War of Secession, in which he played so illustrious a part, Gen. De Trobriand was well known, particularly by the French population of New-York, as an exceedingly able writer in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, whose grace, wit, and good judgment made everything that came from his practiced pen exceedingly welcome. The war opened to him a wider career, and offered him more distinguished laurels. From the outset, he espoused the cause of the Union and of liberty. Called to the head of the famous Fifty-fifth Regiment of New-York Militia—then better known as the Lafayette Guard—a regiment composed of Frenchmen, he led them to the war, in the Midsummer of 1861. The Midsummer of 1865 found him a distinguished Division Commander of the Second Corps. It is the experiences of the four years intervening which these two volumes narrate. Only a gentleman equally skillful with pen and sword would have experienced so much of value and interest to record, and could have recorded it so well.

As this book is written mainly for European circulation, Gen. De Trobriand wisely opens it with two admirably terse and just chapters upon the origin of the war. This he ascribes to slavery, taking the ground that this was the moving spirit of the war, and secession only the means employed for precipitating it. His key-sentence is: "The great American rebellion of 1861 had for its cause the maintenance and perpetuation of slavery." For the benefit of his French readers, he accordingly sketches the history of the slave power, through the Missouri Compromise, the English abolition of slavery, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Wilmot Proviso, the Fugitive Slave law, the Kanzas troubles, the election of Buchanan, the John Brown raid, the election of Lincoln and the acts of secession.

Passing thence to the outbreak of the war, Gen. De Trobriand very finely and picturesquely describes the "uprising of the North," and especially the excitement of preparation in New-York. He saw the Sixth Massachusetts lead the van of the great Army of the Union; and, while watching them, "I thought," he says, "in spite of myself, of those scenes familiar to my early childhood, when French battalions filed before the starred epaulettes of my father; and I vaguely asked myself if destiny, which had deprived me in France of the inheritance of his sword, would not give me in America some compensation in the ranks of these volunteers marching to fight for a cause which had immortalized Lafayette."

We shall not attempt to follow the author through the admirable and interesting narrative which at this point commences. To most of us it is already familiar history, in the main—not only in the general events it records, but in many of its personal experiences. There is, nevertheless, a wonderful freshness and charm in the style of this work, in its keen, incisive criticisms, in its pungent narrative of facts, in its happy variety of individual reminiscence and public history. It is, indeed, in the highest degree entertaining from beginning to end. Its opinions and criticisms on military men and measures, considering that Gen. De Trobriand is still an officer in the army, are exceedingly trenchant, frank and fearless. Of Gen. Dix, Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury, and his order, "If any one attempts to haul," &c., Gen. De Trobriand writes: "This was the only member of this eunuch Government that gave any sign of virility." He hardly has words to express his contempt for Buchanan's conduct in the Spring of 1861—"if this was gentleness," he says, "what, then, is cowardice?" He writes amusingly of the Colonel of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, an influential Pittsburg politician, and a good fellow, who had no objection to expose himself to fire, but at the same time did not disdain to protect himself from water, as he did by the aid of an umbrella, under which the General found him one day traversing his camp, perfectly regardless of the comments of observers.

We cannot, perhaps, give a better idea, in brief, of the General's estimate of President Lincoln and Gen. McClellan than by the comment wherewith he closes a description of the review at which, for the first time, he saw the young French Princes attached to McClellan's staff, and whom, also, he describes:

"Oh, vanity of popular enthusiasm. For a fortunate battle, gained at the head of a few thousand men, Gen. McClellan was raised to the clouds. He was the idol of the moment. Blind popularity christened him Napoleon. To him who, by his political hesitations and his military unskillfulness was to make their dangers more perilous, to prolong their trials, to increase their sacrifices, they awarded an apotheosis beforehand. But for him who was to conduct the struggle to triumph with a patriotism unshaken and a devotion to the best interests of the Union unfailing, who, his task completed, was to give his life to his country and die a martyr for liberty, for him the passer-by forgot even to take off his hat!"

After this quotation, we shall be spared the necessity, perhaps, of citing the vigorous criticisms with which the author plies Gen. McClellan's military conduct from Manassas to Antietam—giving him credit for every stroke of vigor, but condemning without stint every useless or dangerous delay. He speaks of Blenker's German division, and its camp decorated with little gardens and arbors, and with "remembrances of *Vaterland* plentifully sprinkled with *lager-beer*." Blenker's demonstrative courtesy contrasted singularly with the reserved manners of the American officers of his grade. Gen. (then Colonel) De Trobriand, on seeing him for the first time, was instantly installed as one of his intimate friends. It was, every moment, "My very dear Colonel, my good comrade, what a pleasure to see you!" &c., &c. There was excellent music from choice Italian *repertoires* at Blenker's headquarters, and incontestable champagne, besides fruits and delicate cakes, on the table. Unhappily, the career of Blenker did not quite come up to the sounding manifestos of his *début*.

Before Buell went to take command of the Department of the Cumberland, the Fifty-fifth Regiment was in his division. Gen. De Trobriand says that on his departure he was "equally regretted by officers and men, despite his severity in the details of service. Everybody had confidence in his military talents, and the soldier prefers leaders whose merit justifies their authority, and guarantees him that his life will not be sacrificed uselessly and fruitlessly on the battle field." Gen. Keyes, Buell's successor, is described as an officer of amiable manners, who, by no means jealous of imitating the Spartan customs of his predecessor, decidedly preferred a comfortable house in Washington, for headquarters, to a tent in the open air. However, "though not a strict disciplinarian like Buell, Keyes made none the less capable a commander. His conduct at Bull Run had been mentioned with praise, and his affability very soon conciliated his inferiors, to whom he rarely missed an opportunity of paying a compliment."

Gen. De Trobriand condemns the incarceration of Gen. Stone for the affair at Ball's Bluff, evidently having perfect confidence in his loyalty and honor. However, he says that the battle itself showed, what was visible throughout the war, that "in general the men were more capable of fighting well, than their officers of commanding them well." Burnside is described as a man of fine character, honest, upright, full of patriotism, incapable of lowering himself to any intrigue, and always subordinating his ambition to his duty—only, too much inclined to obstinacy. What this last quality cost the army at the terrible slaughter of Fredericksburg, Gen. De Trobriand sets forth in a vivid picture of that battle. Nevertheless, he claims that Burnside's plan has been rather severely criticised than faithfully described, and that its failure was due not so much to fault in its conception as to fault in its execution. He decidedly defends the choice of Fredericksburg over Gordonsville as the point upon which to march, and says that everything was well planned by Gen. Burnside at first. But the delay in the pontoons was irreparable, and disaster began there. The confusion of orders and the partial tentative attacks at Fredericksburg are of course condemned, and the author holds that it is clear that Franklin is exonerated from all blame in his interpretation of his orders regarding the left wing.

Sickles is happily described as "one of the salient figures of the war, more as a man than as a general officer—in many respects, a type truly American." He is said to possess in a high degree that multiplicity of faculties which has given the Yankee a reputation for being equal to anything. He always excites a sensation—an active brain, an energetic temperament, a prompt and supple intelligence, a persevering will. Ambitious by nature, he brings to the service of his ambition a clear insight, a practical judgment, and a profound acquaintance with the resources of political tactics. When he has an end in view he tries the ground, prepares his means, gathers up his forces, and marches squarely up to the assault. Obstacles do not check him, though he will never run headlong against what is impregnable; and as he has many strings to his bow, if one breaks he tries another. His adroitness does not exclude him from friendships. On the contrary, he likes to serve his friends, and to play his cards with them against his enemies. But if a friend injures him, or an enemy ceases to be an obstacle, either becomes perfectly indifferent. Gay, prepossessing and witty, he rarely fails to produce a favorable impression even upon those least favorably disposed toward him at the outset. Berry is described as an excellent man and brave soldier. Hooker's battle at Chancellorsville is summed up according to the general judgment now passed upon it. "Hooker undid all he had hitherto done when, on the 1st of May, he abruptly stopped a series of fine offensive manœuvres in order to take a purely defensive attitude, at the first contact of the enemy. From that time, he attacks no more; he defends himself, and does it badly." French is pictured as a kind of Bardolph, a big man with a red nose and a glowing face, a bald forehead, and a dull expression. "Near him," on the General's first interview, "a glass and a bottle of whisky seemed to be fixtures (*en permanence*) on the table."

We shall force ourselves, though with reluctance, to break off from this interesting narrative. We cannot indulge ourselves in quoting, for illustration, from what must be regarded as one of its best features, namely, the constant side-play of camp-scenes, stories of the war and personal recollections, all told with great piquancy. Nor, even in the extracts we have made, have we done anything more than to cite at random, leaving as interesting parts untouched as those we have taken.

Many of the general comments on the conduct of the war have also a permanent value. Thus, for example, in speaking of the slaughters which often took place in uselessly charging impregnable works, the author says that they happen something in this way. Perhaps a Corps Commander, for one reason or another, too carelessly accepts the erroneous report of an amateur staff officer, and, ambitious of success, orders a charge, without actually investigating himself the condition of the enemy's breastworks. The Division Commander has not always moral courage to object to such an order. The Brigade Commander, seeing that there is going to be a useless massacre of one or more of his regiments, protests a little to his immediate Commander, who answers: "I know that as well as you. But what can I do about it? The order is peremptory. We must obey." So they obey, and—a regiment is slaughtered.

We may suggest, in closing, that there would be (certainly there should be) enough American readers for these interesting volumes to call for a translation of them. Meanwhile, they will do a still better work in Europe, in enlightening readers there upon the cause and conduct of the war.

GLEANINGS FROM FRENCH GARDENS. By W. Robinson, F. L. S. New-York: Scribner & Co. London: Warne & Co.

Mr. Robinson's elegant treatise of subtropical plants and flowers, such as are cultivated in the gardens of Paris, and other French cities, and here recommended for those of England, is a book that may be read with profit by our own ornamental garden-fanciers, and those who, in a general way, like old Hooker of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, love to see, day by day, "the blessings of God coming up to them out of the ground." The mere utilitarian also will here learn much concerning the best way of producing large crops of peaches, preserving grapes, cultivating figs and oranges, salads, asparaguses and mushrooms—the culture of the last being a rare and wonderful piece of industry among the French, something like their happy strategy of gathering fish-spawn and sending it to increase and multiply in the exhausted rivers of the country.

The managers of great gardens and ornamental public places, are those especially addressed by Mr. Robinson. But his chapter of the Public Gardens and Parks of Paris is one that will interest the general reader as well. New-York, and other cities and towns of "our own green forest land," are proud of their trees. But none of them can compete with Paris in this respect—a city of magnificent spaces, of broad streets and squares, lined with rows of trees, and ornamented with gracious little gardens and parterres. Mr. Robinson thus speaks of the public gardens and parks of Paris:

"Paris, if not already the brightest and most beautiful of all cities, is in a fair way to become such; and the greatest part of her beauty she owes to her gardens and trees. A city of gardens and palaces indeed; but which is the most magnificent—the view up that splendid main avenue and garden stretching from the heart of the city to the Arc de Triomphe, or that of the Tuileries or any other architectural feature of Paris? What would the magnificent new boulevards of white stone be without the softening and refreshing aid of those noble lines of well cared-for trees that everywhere rise up around the buildings, helping them somewhat as the grass does the buttercups? The makers of Paris—who deserve the thanks of the inhabitants of all the filthy cities of the world for setting such an example—answer this question for us by making parks and gardens in every direction, and by planting such quantities of trees as no British planter would believe without having walked some dozen miles in and around Paris, and by relieving in every possible direction man's work in stone with the changeful and therefore ever-pleasing beauty of vegetable life.

A great point is gained when the public gardening of a city is not quite out of the way of its more busily occupied inhabitants; when, instead of having to go a mile or two to see a public park or garden, one can scarcely go out of doors without encountering something green and pleasant to the eye; and it is so to a great extent in Paris, and will be much more so if improvements there progress for a few years at their present rate. In Paris the public gardens and all that relates to them are, as a rule, admirably managed and kept; faults they have, to be sure, to an English eye, but on the whole they are magnificent."

Mr. Robinson goes on to describe the gardens of the Louvre, the Champs Elysées, the Park Monceau, the Bois de Boulogne, the Luxembourg Garden, and other open places, nobly dedicated to the instruction and amusement of the people of Paris. The sketch of the Tuileries is a very agreeable one:

"Let us next go to the west end of the palaces to see the gardens of the Tuileries, which stretch from the western face of the palace to the Place de la Concorde, bounded on one side by that fine straight street the Rue de Rivoli, on the other by the river. Being nearly in the centre of Paris these gardens are the most frequented of all perhaps. The garden is very large and laid out in the plain geometrical style by Le Notre, wide, straight walks, borders round grass plots dotted with little lilac bushes, and flowers below them. About one-fourth of it near the palace is cut off for the Emperor's private use, but this part is merely divided from the public one by a sunk fence and low railing, so that the view of the private garden is enjoyed by all. In it they simply plant good evergreens and plenty of deciduous flowering shrubs, while the grass plots are belted by borders, and one runs right along under the palace windows with their usual round bushes of lilac, but these borders are kept pretty gay all the year round. The private garden of the Emperor is quite open to the public when he is not living at the Tuileries. It is well worth visiting should an opportunity occur, if only to see the way the ivy edgings are used. There are no beds, only borders—these touching the gravel walk, and being edged with box. Then on the bright gravel itself, or apparently so, they lay down a beautiful dark green band of the Irish ivy, of course allowing in the laying down of the walk for the space thus occupied. The effect of the rich green band adds much to the beauty of the borders. The flowers are kept a great deal subdued, and some trouble is taken to develope the shrubs and stronger vegetation distinctly and well. The effect is very good from the windows and the interior. Here again we see the ivy edging, twenty inches wide, well used; and Cannas afford a very charming effect in mixed borders. A very wide walk crosses the garden just outside the private division; at about its centre are a large basin and fountain, from which another wide walk goes straight toward the Place de la Concorde, and by looking in that direction you see the whole length of the magnificent Avenue des Champs Elysées, terminated on the crest of the hill by the Arc de Triomphe. This walk cuts the garden into two portions, chiefly planted by chestnuts and other tall trees, which have not been sufficiently thinned, but are allowed to run up very tall, and thus afford a high arched shade in Summer, the ground being graveled underneath so that it is comfortable to walk or play upon. There is a slight narrow terrace on both sides, an orangery, the contents of which are placed out in Summer, an alley arched over with lime trees by the side of the Rue de Rivoli, and at the western end there are terraces which afford a capital view of the bright and busy scene around and the magnificent avenue toward the west. The sculpture is good, and there is a great deal of it, both copies of celebrated works and original ones, but as for fresh horticultural interest there is little or none to be seen; and a passing glance is all the visitor need bestow on the public part of the garden of the Tuileries, though it is only fair to add that its general effect is very good, and that it in all respects answers its purpose as a play and promenading ground, and a "lung" to the city.

But let us wait a moment to look at these people feeding the birds, so much to their own amusement, and also that of the lookers on. It is a pretty sight, and seems to afford much pleasure to many people, and doubtless much more to the successful feeders. It is quite a little scene in the gardens every day, and on fine days it attracts numbers of people, though it is an every-day occurrence there. The Jardin des Tuileries is inhabited by a great number of the common "ring dove," or "quest"—those wild pigeons which, in Britain and elsewhere, when in a wild state, flash away from man like an arrow from the bow. In these and other gardens in Paris they seem perfectly at home, and perch at ease in the trees over the heads of the multitudes of children who play, and of people who walk on fine days. Their intimacy does not extend further, except with their friends who come to feed them now and then. Here is an instance: A man, evidently a respectable mechanic, comes to a certain spot, near the private garden of the Emperor. Presently some of the pigeons fly to their friend. He is an old acquaintance, and a bird alighting on his arm gets a morsel of bread to begin with; others follow. He has previously put a few crumbs of bread into his mouth, of which the birds are well aware, and, arching their exquisitely graceful necks, put their bills between his lips and take out a bit, "turn about." Perhaps one alights on his head, and he may accommodate two or three on his right arm. There are others perched on the railings near at hand, and they come in for their turn by-and-by. A dense ring of people stand a few yards off, looking on, especially if it be a fine day, but they must not frighten the birds, and this persistent feeder looks daggers at a small boy who allows an audible yell of delight to escape. Presently the sparrows gather round the feeder's feet, and pick up any crumbs that may fall while he is transferring the bread from his pocket to his mouth. The sparrows, sagacious creatures, do not, as a rule, light upon the arm, and never even think of putting their heads in the mouth of the man, but flutter gently so as to poise themselves in one spot, about fifteen inches or so from the hand of the feeder. He throws up bits among them, and they invariably catch them with slight deviation from their fluttering position, or at most with a little curl. It is very pretty to see them thus fed, and to see the exquisitely graceful heads and necks of the wood pigeons as they move them to extract the crumb is charming."

The picture of those happy birds is a pleasant one, and one is disposed to ask if the people of New-York could tolerate such things in that considerate manner. We believe they could and would, if they were so fortunate as to be accustomed to those humanizing enjoyments. In kindly feeling our citizens are not below the Parisians, who, as everybody knows, can be a very *Zubburdusnt* people on occasion—showing "the mixture of the tiger and the monkey," that Voltaire speaks of. There is a good deal in that democratic empire of Napoleon which we Republicans might imitate with advantage.

Miscellaneous Notes.

—*Domestic Medicine and Surgery.* Messrs. Scribner & Co. have added to their list of imported publications *Domestic Medicine and Surgery, with a Glossary of the terms used therein*, by J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. It is a very useful book to families, emigrants or any others who are unable to procure the aid in times of emergency of an experienced surgeon. The author's descriptions of diseases and their symptoms and treatment, and of the structure of the body, are clear and intelligible. The directions to be followed in cases of bodily injuries, and the operations which it may fall to the lot of the reader to undertake, are easily followed by any person of ordinary intelligence, by the aid of the letter press, and the numerous excellent illustrations with which it is interspersed. Not the least useful of the accompaniments to the book is an appendix, containing excellent chromo-lithographic representations of the appearance of the various skin diseases and eruptive fevers which are so common and often so dangerous.

—*Horace Wilde.* By Mrs. M. Jeanie Mallary. (Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.) In this novel the discussion of religious questions is pleasantly interwoven with an interesting story. The question whether immersion is the only proper mode of baptism occupies a considerable portion of the book, and is handled with ingenuity and candor. The work is for sale in this City by James Miller.

—*Men of Our Day.* By L. P. Brockett, M. D. (Philadelphia: Zeigler, McCurdy & Co.) This is an exceedingly well arranged and useful book, containing carefully written biographies of many of the leading Americans of our time. The list includes orators, statesmen, generals, editors, divines, financiers and merchants, and will be found an excellent index to the mental activity of the country.

—*Henry Powers, (Banker.)* By Richard B. Kimball, author of *St. Ledger*, *Romance of Student Life*, &c., &c. (New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.) Like most of Mr. Kimball's novels, *Henry Powers* is written in a lively style, and possesses sufficient interest to carry the reader through from the first to the closing chapter.

—Carleton & Co. have also just published *The Artist's Dream*, by Ellerton Vinton.

—*The Percheron Horse.* By Charles Du Huys. Orange Judd & Co., of this City, have published an English translation of this little work, elegantly illustrated. It is devoted to the merits of a very celebrated breed of draft-horses, well known in France, and which ought to be better known in this country.

—Miss Braddon's last novel, *Dead-Sea Fruit*, is reprinted by Messrs. Harpers in their cheap standard series. It bears evidence of the increasing care and power with which Miss Braddon's works are successively produced. We do not remember one of her books, from *Aurora Floyd* down, which has appeared to us so well constructed, interesting and well informed as that now before us.

Musical Publications.

—Ditson & Co., of Boston and this City, are as active as their contemporaries. They have seized upon Offenbach's "Barbe-Bleue," and have issued a potpourri of some of the airs, by J. S. Knight, a number of waltzes, polkas, &c., and all the leading melodies, with words translated into English after the usual unhappy fashion. Under the title of "Flowers of Italy," Ditson & Co. are printing the choicest vocal selections from known Italian operas. As regards popular music, they have published a prodigious quantity of songs by Mr. Keller, an accomplished musician, whose poet in ordinary is Mr. G. W. Birdseye. "There's a Ship on the Ocean," founded upon an exquisite expression, intended by Charles Dickens, its author, to convey in an un-prosaic way a decidedly prosaic idea, is among the compositions of Mr. Keller, which are all quite meritorious. "The Sea has its Pearls," one of Heine's most charming poems set to music, is included among the latest novelties, but has failed to inspire the composer, Mr. F. Booth, with any distinct melodic ideas. Without dwelling upon the remainder of Ditson & Co.'s new publications, we may mention several pretty pieces by Charles von Oeckelen, some melodies from Benedict's "Legend of St. Cecilia," and a Grant campaign song entitled "Keep the Ball A-rolling," which is sure to become popular on account of its simple and ear-catching chorus.

—We have already alluded to the very cheap and excellent music published by Boosey & Co., of London and this City. The firm has added to its series of complete operas for pianoforte solo, without words—a series inclusive previously of "La Sonnambula," "Der Freischutz," "Crispino," "Un Ballo," "La Traviata," "Norma," "Il Trovatore" — Offenbach's "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," which is likely to meet with immense favor. Taking this latest publication as a specimen of the series, it may be said that in point of arrangement, typography and price it is unexceptionable. The overture and every air, (with introduction,) as sung and played by the orchestra, are comprised in each book. The arrangement is simple but correct, and infinitely superior to the trashy potpourris which are put into the market as soon as an opera becomes popular. With the *brochures* we refer to, a passable performer can run over a whole work, and derive as much pleasure and profit as he would gather from an expensive and too elaborate imported score. The latest additions to Boosey & Co.'s musical cabinet is Robert Schumann's "Album for Young Performers," which numbers forty-three characteristic pieces that all youthful players ought to be familiar with.

—Pond & Co., of this City, have published some very excellent parlor music. Under the general head of "Morceaux Brillants pour le piano par des compositeurs favoris," they have lately brought out some admirable works of Hoffman, Leybach, Schulhoff, Litolff and Alexander, and in a better shape than that which foreign publishers have accustomed us to look for. In the matter of novelties proper, the firm has issued "Ye Midnight Stars," a remarkably pretty serenade, with words by George Cooper and music by J. R. Thomas; a rather commonplace polka, "The Sleeping Beauty," by Thos. Baker, and a variety of songs, mostly written by Mr. Thomas for Mme. Parepa-Rosa, and losing much of their charm when falling from any other lips. The taste and care with which these cheaper publications are gotten up deserve hardly less commendation than those distinguishing the style of the better music bearing the imprint of these publishers.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mistaken View of the Presidency—Opinions of the Fathers—Anecdote of Secretary Wolcott—Qualifications of Grant.

The Beeches, Monday, July 20, 1868.

The Democratic orators have made up their minds that as far as possible they will not discuss Grant; for even Vallandigham has cautioned them against such a mistake; but the Democratic Press is not quite so abstemious. It cannot see how it is possible that a man who makes no speeches and writes no proclamations of his own merits, can possibly have any qualifications for the Presidency. Then, it is also said that he was never a diplomat at foreign Courts, and never a Secretary of the Treasury, or even a Chief Justice. A plain, blunt honest-minded man, but one who has proved himself capable of affairs, of writing good letters of business, of conquering at the head of armies, and of loving his country and detesting its enemies—such a man the Democratic mind does not at all understand. It is an old-fashioned kind of character, such as flourished in the days of Washington, but is obsolete in the days of Buchanan and Seymour—*par nobile fratrum*. The reason why such a man is thought to want qualifications for the Presidency is simply because the office of President has been perverted, and people have almost come to expect a monarch in the President, instead of a mere Executive of laws. The President is to execute laws, not to make them, and hence he is made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and given the power, with the consent of the Senate, of appointing officers. When called upon by the Judiciary, he is to bring force to the execution of the laws. This is all purely *executive*, and the only instance in which he has the least to do with legislation, is when he returns a bill with his objections, which amounts to nothing (as we see in the case of Johnson) when there is a strong majority in Congress against him. The office of President is purely executive. But, since the time of Jackson, there has been an increasing encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative branch of the Government. The strong will and immense popularity of Jackson, enabled him to force his measures upon Congress, even when there was a majority against him. Successors, as far as possible, practiced upon his example, so that when Buchanan came into office, he was (although really a very weak man) an absolute monarch,—so far as his party could make him so. He even perverted the Judiciary; for, I never had a doubt that what is called the Dred Scott descision was the result of a deliberate conspiracy between Buchanan and Taney, to settle, as they thought, the slavery question, so that it need not disturb his administration. So, the influence of the Executive over Congress was great enough to suppress its conscientious convictions and pass laws, at which posterity will be as much astonished as at the arbitrary measures at Charleston.

The philosophical observer of these times will find that the rebellion had more than one grave and salutary result. This country was on the way to a monarchy, even when the Presidency was in imbecile hands. It was the accumulation of power in the hands of the President—not merely by law, but by usurpation. The false doctrine of State sovereignty culminated in the rebellion, and the usurpation of the President in Andrew Johnson. It was exactly the same errors, false doctrines and corrupt practices, which overthrew the brilliant Republics of Greece.

This idea, that the President must be a great and accomplished statesman arose from the assumption that the President has more to do with the Government than the Constitution gave him to do. We have inherited from our English ancestors, and are inoculated from European sires generally, with the notion that there must be somebody to look up to in the Government, though we cal him a President. All the letter writers from Washington show you how the little gilded Court there is thronged with visitors, and still more thronged with servile office-seekers. The President stands in our country instead of the Baal of Pagan antiquity. And it is for this reason also that so many men would like to be the Baal, before whom the popular superstition bows.

But this idea of the Presidency was not the idea of the Fathers of the Republic. They did not expect the President to be a man of genius, a diplomat, or a financier. They did expect him to be a patriot, honest, upright and capable of business. In Mansfield's *Life of Grant* there is an original anecdote, which will illustrate the opinions of some of the Fathers. He says:

"When I was a student at law in Litchfield, (Conn.,) Oliver Wolcott, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under Washington (in 1795–'96,) was Governor of the State and resident in the village, I used frequently to visit him, and converse on public affairs. He was a plain man, but thoroughly acquainted with the Revolutionary period. It was then a time of political calm (1824,) and Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Clinton were talked of for the Presidency. These were all in some sense men of genius—brilliant men. I was looking for men of illustrious qualities, and on a bright Summer afternoon, we talked over the subject. Governor Wolcott said: 'It was a mistake to look for men of genius in the Government; that the administration of Government did not require genius or eloquence, but plain business talents, with integrity and fidelity. Said he: 'There is old S., in Pennsylvania, would make as good a President as any man.' I was struck with surprise; for I recollected S. as industrious and full of statistics, but as not at all representing the ideal of an illustrious man. I went away, with my admiration for genius undiminished, and rejoiced in the election of Mr. Adams. It has turned out that the country has had Presidents it would gladly have exchanged for old S., and I earnestly hope it may never have worse."

This was the judgment of a man who had succeeded Hamilton, and was familiar with the administration of Washington. In fact, Washington himself had no knowledge of statesmanship, except what grew out of his experience in the Revolutionary war. In after times we elected Gen. Taylor President, and no one, I think, will make Taylor superior to Grant in qualifications; yet, the two years' administration of Taylor was in every respect superior to the two years of Fillmore who succeeded him. Grant has some qualifications for the Presidency which at this time cannot be exceeded by any. In the first place, he expects to execute the laws, and not make them—to obey the people, and not expect the people to obey him; in the first place, he wants *peace*—while the policy of his opponents, Seymour and Blair, (if practically carried out,) will make war, by encouraging all the seditious, turbulent, disloyal elements, with which the South, including Kentucky, is now full. The country wants peace, and it will not have peace unless Grant is elected. In the second place, Grant is a rigid economist, who will save money, while others will waste it; for there is more money wasted in the practical administration of affairs than there is on the Appropriation bills. Next, Grant is honest, and wants to see the nation honest in keeping all its obligations. I might mention other qualities; but these are the ones we want at this time. Above all, we want a President who, after the usurpations and corruptions of this administration, will set an example of submission to the people, and of honestly conducting their affairs. I do not believe that *vox populi* is *vox Dei* by any means; but I do believe the voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is superior to that of any individual, however vested with authority.

A Veteran Observer.

PERU.

The Yellow Fever Abating—New Sanitary Regulations—A Changed City—Errand Dogs—The New President—Peruvian Piemen—Belligerent Planters—Detention of American Ships.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lima, Peru, S. A., Sunday, June 28, 1868.

The yellow fever has been controlled and arrested in its terrible progress by the much-needed Fall rains, and it is now rapidly decreasing here. Probably a great deal of the abatement of this scourge is due to the necessary, although tardy, action of the health authorities, who have instituted a more rigorous system of street, alley, sewer, court-yard and house cleaning than Lima has ever known before, and which gives to the whole city a very wholesome and cleanly appearance, strikingly in contrast to its former filthy state. The proper officials have also enforced an excellent order, lately issued, which requires the owners of property to paint all the outside of the building in clean white, and this is being rapidly carried out. Henceforward the horrible dingy yellow, so glaring in color and so painful and trying to the eyes, will no more ornament the outer walls of buildings in Lima or Callao. The coarse, unsightly *adobè*, used in building, presents a far more cheerful aspect, when painted in white, than the dull, dingy yellow, so conspicuous and horrible. If the owners of houses fail to comply with this mandate within a given time, the tenants can get the building painted at their own expense, deducting the cost of the same from the monthly rent. So the streets are encumbered with long ladders, and painters are in great demand; and as you stroll around the city, you are constantly dodging under scaffoldings and behind ladders, and receiving stray drops of paint on the crown of your new hat, while the new coat you are wearing for the first time receives a baptism of white spots. I have also noticed that there are few ladies in the streets at present, and that nearly every passer-by seems to carry the peculiar odor of benzine. I suppose from the coat-cleaning he has been engaged in at home.

ERRAND DOGS.

One peculiar feature of Lima life is the employment of large clean-looking dogs, in the capacity of errand dogs, and for the conveyance of small parcels. These dogs are often accompanied by a small boy, and are fitted out with panniers of leather or wicker, fastened to each side, in the same manner as the donkeys are loaded. These dogs are hired out by their owners, and are mostly employed by the small trimming stores, although I have seen them employed by butchers, and also by bakers, to carry fresh bread or meat every morning to customers. They are said to be very excellent servants, and they go trotting about the streets, very sagacious and dignified in demeanor.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The 28th of July will witness the inauguration of Col. Balta to the Presidential chair. The preparations are already commencing for the great celebration of the 28th, for the Peruvians are a pleasure loving people, and Col. Balta is the most popular of men. It is to be hoped that peace and harmony may be restored under his administration. This is one of the most delightful climates in the whole world, with neither extreme heat or cold, and flowers and fruits to be had the whole year. It needs only a leader who can preserve *order*, to make it in every respect a desirable home. But it has already been distracted by fierce revolutions, rebellions and other calamities: and the beauties of the climate, the enjoyment of its fruits and flowers, do not compensate for the yearly frights and the fear of being either driven from the country or ruined in it.

PERUVIAN PIEMEN.

I believe I have never given a description of the hundreds of little piemen, or *Biscocheros*, who crowd the streets of Lima daily, and who are mostly *Zambos*, or Indian boys, employed by the pastry cooks to sell their cakes, and receiving a certain percentage on the sale of these *dulces*. I have often been amused at the different devices practiced by these cunning little *Zambos* to dispose of their wares—devices which are always successful, and which would do credit to a wiser and more experienced brain. The little pieman is generally surrounded by a crowd of small boys, or he will proceed to some locality where boys "most do congregate." As the different cakes and pies on his tray (perched always upon his flat wooley head) differ in size as well as in price, and as the small urchins around him have not more than one or two pennies each, he places his tray upon the ground and each boy stakes his two or five *centavos* (pennies) on the cake or pie he likes the best. The *Biscochero* then whisks away the swarm of flies from the sweet cakes and keeps them at bay for a few minutes. But the flies are as fond of sweet things as the children, and when the feather-brush is still, they soon return to the dainties. The first of the pies, cakes or sweets on which a fly alights among the pies selected by the little gamblers belongs then by right to the boy who staked his *centavos* on it. All the other boys have lost their money, and the pieman wins only when the fly alights on a cake on which no boy has staked his penny! I have often seen this game of the little fly practiced by old and decrepid piemen, and I must state, in justice to the boys, that the urchin who is so fortunate as to win the coveted pie, is allowed to retire in peace to eat it by himself without molestation. I am sure that "Young America" would not so tamely yield up the contest, but a universal fracas would ensue, and the boy winner would either have to divide or get into trouble. The Liminian boys are fond of scolding and brawls, but are not quarrelsome.

BELLIGERENT PLANTERS.

There has occurred some serious trouble at two rival sugar plantations down the coast at Cerro Azul. The difficulty seems to have grown out of some infringement on a stated agreement between the two opposing planters, and as each sugar estate is worked by three to four hundred Chinamen, who were ready to take sides against each other, as well as their masters, the affair began to look so serious as to necessitate the presence on the estates of the Prefect of Lima with some soldiers. The matter will probably now be speedily adjusted.

DETENTION OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

The Peruvian Government have detained in Callao two American ships, both of them through some trouble with their guano cargo. One has been here several months, and the other several weeks, with no immediate prospect of getting away. The Captains claim demurrage, and the trouble seems quite complicated. It would probably interest no one but the parties themselves, to enter into the discussion *pro* and *con.* of the matter.

RELIGIOUS.

The English (Church of England) Church at Callao was opened for Divine service the first Sunday in June. After the death of the former pastor it had been closed for nearly six months. The clergyman, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, is just arrived from London. He is a fine young man, and very acceptable to the foreign residents of the city.

X. Y. Z.

NORTHERN NOTES.

Up the Connecticut Valley—Lake Memphremagog and its Surroundings—An Opposition Snake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Memphremagog House, Sunday, July 19, 1868.

Out of the blistering heat of New-York into the cool salt breezes of Long Island Sound is a pleasure; from the fetid atmosphere and unending clangor of the great City to the balmy air and changeless quiet of Lake Memphremagog is a beatitude. To attain the two successively, take flight from the City at Peck-slip any afternoon at 3 o'clock by the New-Haven boat, and you will be whirled along by boat and by rail until an early supper hour, when you will be deposited safely and unruffled in the City of Springfield, in prim old Massachusetts. There you stay all night, and the next morning take wing again, and a most pleasant flight it is, for it is held all day through that Connecticut Valley whose picturesque beauty painters and poets have attempted so often to portray, and have only failed because here nature overtasks pen and brush. The valley must be seen to be known; guide books, pictures, descriptions may outline a foreboding of the pleasure to be reaped from the actual acquaintance, but can do nothing more. The valley is everywhere a place of the beautiful, is everywhere dotted with New-England thrift, and upon the edges east and west from end to end stand the Blue Mountains, as if they were giant sentinels keeping watch and ward over the treasure that nestles between them, that it may be a thing of "beauty and a joy forever."

Frequently during the day's flight you come upon towns and villages that have the pleasant odor of respectable old age about them. Holyoke, Northampton, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls and St. Johnsbury are only five of sixty-one, each of which tempts the traveler to tarry until he shall exchange the staidness of the Main street for the decorous stillness of the moss-grown churchyard where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

It seems to him as his train pauses for a moment, that here life is something more than endless toil and uproar and unseemliness; that these men and women look sometimes and often, out beyond their beautiful valley to the glorious valley of the Beautiful River, and are all the better for it. But for all that they are a practical people. Nowhere do the results of frugal toil and sagacious business enterprise so teem as in the Connecticut Valley. Every available acre of land is made to do its utmost, every little water-fall is utilized to its last drop, every town, village and hamlet is crowded with factories, where the hum of the loom, the trip of the hammer, or the screech of the saw is heard all day. Through this valley so liberally endowed by nature and so frugally used by man—a constant succession of pictures framed by the green mountains of beauty and thrift—the railroad passes to the head of Lake Memphremagog, five miles below the Canada line, and here a fashionable Summer resort is fast being established. A pure air, cooled by the surrounding mountains, a "clear placid leman" of a lake, and an admirably conducted hotel upon its edge are the principal reasons why this is becoming a Summer Mecca for the over-worked and over-heated denizens of cities. But chief of all the attractions is Lake Memphremagog itself. It curves and twists for thirty miles, in and out among mountains and grassy slopes, and is sprinkled with islands that are as dots of velvet green upon a silver ground. The water is wondrously clear. To-day I let my boat drift shoreward to gather water-lilies, and leaning over the side, ten feet below me, I saw a bevy of adolescent fishes dart out from under a stone at the bottom of the lake and start off on a visit to the cavernous depths of an old log lying adjacent. Except in the mountains of East Tennessee I never saw water so clear as this, but here is the added charm of perfect placidity. Sheltered on every side by the frowning mountains or the high table lands, the rough winds can never reach the lake, and only the light breezes kiss it gently, making a fluttering dimple on its face. The steamer *Lady of the Lake* traverses the entire length of the lake every day for the accommodation of pleasure seekers; and small, dainty and convenient as is the craft, its presence seems almost a profanation—we feel that where nature has so perfectly succeeded in creating the tranquil, man has no right to bring his boisterous machines.

Nevertheless, the boisterous machine is in this instance a means of obtaining the tourist a rich harvest of pleasureable emotions. When the clear northern sunlight, tempered by the mountain air, dances on the rippling water and on the far-off velvet sward, and gilds one side of a distant mountain peak to throw the other into abyssmal shade, a trip on the *Lady of the Lake* is something worth coming hundreds of miles to enjoy. Gliding out from under the piazza of the Memphremagog House, the little steamer threads her way among the islands and under the rocky walls to Magog at the outlet of the lake, 30 miles distant, and in that part of the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen now designated as P. Q.—Province of Quebec. On the journey thither are many notable sights, many charming views, and if you choose you stop *en route* at the Mountain House, under the huge Owl's Head Peak, and near it is the best spot in the lake to inveigle that prince, the lake trout, into your meshes. Up here he is not a ravenous, indecorous fish, snapping eagerly at every shadow of a fly he sees; but a reasonable patience and a sufficient knowledge of his habits is sure to be rewarded in the end. Meantime you are kept on the tiptoe of expectation, which fishermen know to be an unending delight.

To Magog and back, then, is the great pleasure of this region, but it is not the only one. The whole country is interlaced with excellent roads, and everywhere are most pleasant carriage drives. Down either shore of the lake, or over the rolling hills to some neighboring mountain, a carriage party meets a landscape that charms the eye to suggest the thought that, after all, this world is not so bad as it might be. Notable among the neighboring heights is Jay Peak, fifteen miles away, lifting its head 4,000 feet above you, and from whose summit is seen the spires of Montreal, the Green Mountain range, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain and a vast extent of hill and dale, streams that are but threads of silver, and numerous hamlets that, dotting the far-down vallies, seem the abodes of some Liliputian race. Other mountains are nearer, and their summits afford magnificent views, but Jay Peak is the monarch of them all, and not even imperial Mount Washington, towering over the White Mountains, can much exceed the sublimity of vision which it affords.

Enwrapt with these mountains, and in love with the lake, I am forgetting that I have yet a sensation to detail—something to make the flesh creep and the blood curdle. A suspicion has arisen that the deeper depths of Lake Memphremagog conceal a monster of the snake species horrible to behold. The foundation of the suspicion is that he has been seen. Three staid young gentlemen from unimaginative Boston, sitting after dinner on the piazza of the hotel, saw this rival of the Tennessee monster, whose existence has been so recently established by reputable affidavits. This Memphremagog, if not the result of indigestion, seems a veritable Magog among snakes. The gentlemen aver they saw him rise up to the surface, not a hundred yards from them, and disport his unsightly presence for a moment. He appears to be a conventional sort of monster—scaly and horned, slimy and cork-screwed, and rearing his horrible head many feet skyward, as he breasted the ripples. A picture of him has already been made; but mine host Buck shakes his head incredulously, and says, "They say they saw him; I never did." It is evident that an affidavit cannot be got out of Buck.

The night wind is blowing chillily though the open casement, and if the heated term be yet upon the City, I am afraid my readers will not appreciate my trouble in getting up to close the window.

E. C.

Tit for Tat.—A few days since a well-known colored barber of Boston, who has "done the State some service," went into a restaurant on State-street and was refused refreshments by a waiter. Meeting the proprietor of the restaurant soon after, he inquired if this conduct of the waiter was in obedience of his orders, and was informed that it was. But a short time elapsed before the restaurant proprietor presented himself at the barber's shop, and was proceeding to take off his coat, preparatory to seating himself in the tonsorial chair, when the barber arrested his movements by informing him that he need not take off his coat. Not at first understanding the meaning of the remark, the restaurateur, observing that it was rather warm, removed his coat and hat, and was about to place them on a peg, when the knight of the razor informed him that he needn't hang up his clothing in that shop, for neither his custom nor his company was wanted there. Putting on his coat and hat, the restaurant keeper left the barber's shop looking rather foolish.—*Boston Advertiser, July 22.*

AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.

A Sail up the East River—Picnics and Excursions on the Harlem River—High Bridge, King's Bridge and the Journey Home.

It is a good thing on a hot Summer day to get out of the City on any pretext whatever. Many sensible people there are among us who, in order that they may escape all that makes Metropolitan life unpleasant at this season, take up their abode permanently in suburbs to which easy access may be obtained by rail and water. Such places are numerous in the vicinity of New-York, from which one may set out every morning, come to the City and attend to his business here, and return to have a good night's sleep where mosquitoes never bite nor South winds blow. Others there are who prefer or are compelled to remain in town, but who, whenever the opportunity is offered, are glad to get into the country even for a day, or, if not into the country absolutely, on the water, or into some garden in the suburbs, where they may assume a rustication if they have it not.

Among the excursions which may be cheaply and quickly made by those to whom time and money are considerations, (and to whom are they not?) a trip by steamboat up the East River, through the Harlem River, and down the Hudson home promises about as much enjoyment as any that can be suggested. You take the *Sylvan Stream* or *Sylvan Grove*, (the latter is laid up temporarily, but will soon resume its regular trips,) at Peck-slip, or Eighth-street, at almost any hour in the day, and start up the East River. It is a charming sail, and very few who reside in New-York appreciate it. The prevailing opinion among a majority of mankind is that what costs little and is easily attained is always and necessarily of little value. If the reader would dispel this illusion effectually from his mind, let him take a ten-cent sail up the East River. To begin with, the City piers which you pass first are full of food for reflection to those who think at all. It has been observed by a celebrated philosopher that no one could fully understand himself until he had seen himself from another's point of view. And so it is with the metropolis. We do not appreciate the magnitude of our City until we have looked upon it from without. Steaming up the East River, past the miles of wharves lined with shipping on either side, with the smoke and dust and noise of active business steaming to the sky from beyond, one gets some idea of New-York and its suburbs. The giant of brick and mortar on the one side stretches almost continuously from the pier you have left to the wharf at which you land. There are miles of shipping just arrived from foreign ports, ready for sea, awaiting repairs, beyond all reparation or just building. The sound of busy hammers comes from the yards where the wooden monsters of the deep are preparing for their adventurous careers. On the Long Island side, after Brooklyn proper and the Navy yard are passed, you have a panorama of Green Point with its dock yards; Hunter's Point with its "Flushing and Long Island Railroad Depot," in large black letters on a white ground staring you full in the face; Ravenswood and Astoria with their beautiful villas, to which some of our most tasteful citizens and their families have been attracted for the Summer. Blackwell's, Randall's and Ward's Islands, with their magnificent public buildings, are passed, and then carefully skirting the dangerous part of what is left of Hell Gate, we sweep into the Harlem River.

The first landing is that at the foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, and the next is at the upper part of Harlem, at a point contiguous to the depot of the Harlem River boats, with which the New-York boats connect. The following are the time tables of each: Leave Harlem at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M.; leave Peck slip at 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.; landing at Eighth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets each way.

Steamboat *Tiger Lily* leaves Harlem at 6:15 A. M., 8 A. M., 9 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4:10 P. M., 5:10 P. M. Leaves High Bridge for Harlem at 7:30 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 1:30 P. M., 2:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 P. M. Leaves Two Hundred and Fifteenth-street, King's Bridge, at 7:15 and 9:45 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday arrangement—First trip from Harlem to King's Bridge, 8 A. M.; last up, 6 P. M. Returning—First trip from King's Bridge to Harlem, 9 A. M.; last down, 6:45 P. M. The residue of the day between Harlem and High Bridge. Fare, any distance, 10 cents. Twelve commutation tickets for $1.

The sail through the Harlem River is exceedingly picturesque. The beautiful stream winds between green banks on which, at intervals, are seen beautiful villas. The boat passes first the iron drawbridge, with three arches, that connects Harlem and Mott Haven, then under the wooden railroad bridge and so on to the High Bridge. Every one who lives in these parts is familiar with the appearance of this magnificennt granite structure, through which the Croton water is conveyed to the City. At the lower end of the bridge a new reservoir is constructing from which the upper part of the island is to be supplied with Croton water. Near the High Bridge landing are several places of favorite resort for picnic parties. Among these the most famous are Karl's High Bridge Ramble, Kyle's Cottage and Tomlinson's Grove. At the former place yesterday the Friendship Pleasure Club had its annual picnic, which was largely attended. The objects of the Club, like those of other similar organizations, are to enjoy life and liberty and pursue happiness, chiefly by dancing, and returning home at a late hour. It is a type of the associations similar to itself which frequent these and other similar pleasure grounds.

From High Bridge to King's Bridge is a pleasant sail of three miles, (twenty minutes.) Thence to Tubby Hook, or Inwood Station, is a short walk, and there you may take the Hudson River cars for New-York again; or you may take them at Spuyten Duyvil; or you may take the boat at Yonkers; or a walk of three quarters of a mile from High Bridge leads to Fort Washington, where the cars may be taken for the City. The cost of all this is so inconsiderable that it seems hardly worth mentioning. The large sum of forty cents will cover all the expenses, and for it one may get a very full return by making this excursion.

A Big Project on Paper.

A letter from Honolulu, June 15, to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, says:

"Since the arrival of the *Idaho* it is currently reported on the streets here that a party of San Francisco capitalists are about to negotiate for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands—that is, such tracts of land as are held in the name of the Hawaiian Government. It is also stated that a subscription list has been opened, and already a large number have subscribed. The speculation is in the shape of a joint stock company, 100 shares at $2,000 a share. Should this happen, it is understood here from the report that the Hawaiians by no means are to give up their present Government, or in any way change their laws—as the Stock Company, should they be successful, become merely landholders. This speculation may be considered safe by your San Francisco operators, as they are somewhat sanguine in regard to the ratification of the treaty of reciprocity, between these islands and the United States. This stock, as I understand, will be thrown upon the brokers of San Francisco, through their Stock Board. I am of the opinion that this scheme will not work, as this Government is flush, and is not the least anxious to sell out at present."

High-handed Proceeding in Connecticut—The Office of the Secretary of State Entered and a State Law Mutilated.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier, July 22.

Probably the boldest and most infamous outrage ever committed upon the records of the State of Connecticut, was committed sometime between Saturday and Tuesday morning. It is known that the Election law, so called, which was the subject of very earnest and bitter partisan discussion last week, and was finally passed at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Legislature adjourned until Monday evening, and the bill as passed was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. On the reassembling of the Legislature the Engrossing Committee took up the bill and were astonished to find that it had been deliberately

and systematically altered in several important particulars, so as to materially change its sense and make it conform to the amendments that the Democrats had attempted in vain to engraft upon it. Somebody, (who it was has not yet been finally ascertained) gained access to the Secretary's office, and evidently knowing where the bill was deposited, took it and proceeded to make the alterations. Acids were used to erase certain words, and in their places others were written so that the sense of entire sections was changed. No less than eight of such alterations were detected, and there may be others. For instance, the provisions that the Board for the admission of electors should only sit in the day time, were all changed so that the Board could sit in the evening. This was a point that was vainly fought for by the Democrats in both Houses, and was rejected by a party vote. Another series of changes was the alteration of positive obligations on the selectmen to simple permissions. The whole purpose was to render the law ineffective, and it was evidently done by Democrats, and by men of more than usual ingenuity and experience.

THE NORTHAMPTON FAILURE.

Extensive Forgeries Discovered—The Brokers Bleed and are Bled in Return.

From the Springfield Republican, July 22.

The failure of Capt. SYLVESTER WRIGHT, of Northampton, created no surprise, but that he had added to his misfortune the crime of forgery took everybody in that community aback, and for the last few days nothing else has been thought or talked of. It was first announced that Capt. WRIGHT had failed, but as those holding his notes supposed them to be indorsed by responsible parties, they were not at first concerned; it soon came out, however, that all of the indorsements were forgeries, and then there was a great breeze among the brokers of Northampton who had taken his paper.

Capt. WRIGHT has long been engaged in the lumber business, owning steam saw mills at South Vernon, Vt., Northampton and Holyoke, and has been a stirring business man, though not as cautious as some. Still he was greatly respected as a citizen, and had always been esteemed for his integrity and moral worth. He was not a close man on a bargain, and would sooner give a dollar than wrong any one out of a cent. He had held several offices of trust in the town, was for some years one of the Board of Selectmen, and an exemplary member of the First (Orthodox) Church. From his good character no one suspected him, and the brokers, who are the principal victims, were always glad to accommodate him, as they were sure of large profits.

His liabilities are not yet quite all in, but they will not vary much from $45,000, and his forged paper amounts to nearly $28,000. The forgeries were indorsements to his own notes running mostly for three months, and are held principally by Northampton parties. The names forged were those of CHARLES S. CLARK, EDWIN C. CLARK and JOHN A. CLARK, brothers of Capt. WRIGHT's first wife, and SAMUEL DAY. Among those who hold his paper are: Capt. ENOS PARSONS, $3400; LEWIS L. DRAPER, $2700; Capt. DAVID DAMON, $5,500; LUCIEN DAWSON, $3,000; HENRY KIRKLAND, $800; WILLIAM PARSONS, $800; Mrs. THOMAS ROGERS, $500; Mrs. CHARLES F. GRAVES, $500, all of Northampton, and R. P. CRAFTS, of Holyoke, $6,600. The First National and the Northampton National banks hold each a small amount. The Hampshire County National had had some of the forged notes, but discovered their falsity and made Capt. WRIGHT take them up.

The forgeries extend over a period of three or four years, and the first that was suspected was about two months ago, when JAMES ELLSWORTH, of Northampton, accidentally heard one of the persons, whose name Capt. WRIGHT had forged, state that he had not signed a note for two years, to which Mr. ELLSWORTH said he thought he was mistaken, as he had a note of $1,500 at home with his name on it. The person addressed at once pronounced any such note a forgery. Mr. ELLSWORTH, who had $2,200 of Capt. WRIGHT's paper, then made him take it up, and thus escaped a loss. Other parties afterward found out that they held forged paper, when Capt. WRIGHT acknowledged it and appealed to J. P. WILLISTON for assistance, who loaned him $7,000, and was about to loan him $6,000 more, when the whole matter came out. To his few confidential friends Capt. WRIGHT acknowledged he had committed a great crime, and should not shrink from the punishment that he considered his just deserts, if the community chose to proceed against him. He appointed JOSEPHUS CRAFTS, of Northampton, Trustee of his property, and made it all over to him, not even reserving his homestead exemption. Saturday night he came home, ready to take the consequences, but some of his friends advised him to take a different course, furnished him with money and a horse and buggy, and he left for parts unknown that night. His creditors held a meeting last night, and have decided to let Mr. CRAFTS proceed and settle the estate rather than have it go through the Court of Bankruptcy.

Capt. WRIGHT lost nearly his whole property by fire some years ago, his mill at Northampton being entirely destroyed. This greatly crippled his business operations and hindered him from making much headway for some time, but it was generally supposed that he was now in a more prosperous condition than he had been in for a long time. But the entire confidence bestowed upon him was dangerous. The brokers, in their eagerness to accept all his paper and his heavy rates of interest, tempted him to his ruin, and no particular compassion is felt for their loss.

Internal Revenue of New-England.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 22.

Annual lists of Internal Revenue Taxes in Massachusetts for the years ending Dec. 31, 1866 and 1867:

Dist. Assessors.	Assessment Made March 1, 1868, Seventh Annual.	March 1, 1867, Sixth Annual.
1—Chas. G. Davis	$197,892 36	$222,232 09
2—Nathaniel Wales	227,644 22	265,496 78
3—W. S. King	993,058 55	1,126,365 20
4—Otis Clapp	702,333 00	804,406 95
5—E. F. Stone	223,107 05	254,543 86
6—P. J. Stone	297,207 00	338,251 00
7—C. C. Esty	309,634 29	360,772 54
8—Ivers Phillips	229,774 03	299,430 26
9—Amasa Norcross	106,228 65	153,227 17
10—C. N. Emerson	187,096 70	234,850 00
Totals	$3,480,995 65	$4,052,625 86
CONNECTICUT.		
1—A. C. Crosby	$255,615 62	$285,562 45
2—John B. Wright	256,974 26	316,264 71
3—J. S. Ely	100,634 26	125,921 13
4—Reuben Rockwell	231,163 46	243,594 87
Totals	844,387 60	$971,343 16
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
1—George M. Herring	$68,068 27	$70,772 27
2—Isaac W. Smith	98,3?6 55	102,326 52
3—Bolivar Lovell	41,109 15	42,472 55
Totals	$207,468 97	$215,571 34
RHODE ISLAND.		
1—T. G. Turner	$396,076 37	$495,294 39
2—William A. Price	51,124 95	74,153 12
Totals	$447,201 32	$569,347 51

The decrease in the States named, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:

In Massachusetts	$571,630 00
In New-Hampshire	8,102 37
In Connecticut	126,955 56
In Rhode Island	122,146 19
Total	$828,834 12

The following statement of assessments in the Seventh Massachusetts District during the quarters ending June 30, in the years named below, shows the result of the reduction in the rate of tax on manufactures under the act of March 31:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
April	$192,776 52	$193,760 61	$146,085 27	$27,856 12
May	180,913 26	249,400 54	121,191 99	14,212 58
June	164,278 47	229,520 22	105,514 41	27,142 88
Totals	$537,968 25	$672,681 37	$372,791 67	$69,211 58

Assessments in the City of Lowell during the same period were as follows:

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.
$275,184 74	$387,337 78	$2?6,677 27	$28,554 23

A Wife Mistaken for a Burglar and Fatally Wounded.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 19.

A distressing accident occurred in this city on the night of Friday last, by which a wife was accidentally shot, and, it is feared, fatally injured by her husband. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MCAVOY, who reside on Second, between Brunswick and Bladen streets. It seems that the night previous the house immediately adjoining Mr. MCAVOY's residence was robbed. His vigilance was thus aroused in more than an ordinary degree, and on the night of the accident he imagined that he heard some one in the house; arousing his wife, he communicated his impression to her. He thought, too, that he distinguished the sound of voices whispering. Seizing his pistol from the pillow under which it lay, Mr. MCAVOY proceeded to the top of the staircase, just behind the head of his bedstead, in the attempt to discover something further. His wife, whom he left on the couch, had by this time gotten up, and approached her husband from the other side of the bed near the staircase where he was standing. Seeing the object approaching him, and thinking his wife still in bed, Mr. MCAVOY supposed it to be a burglar, and crying, "I've got you now," fired. His wife fell, crying out, "Oh, you have shot me." The pistol was charged with a ball and a few small shot, which entered the breast of Mrs. MCAVOY, and passing through the lungs, lodged just under the skin near the small of the back. Surgical aid was obtained and the ball extracted. The condition of the sufferer is critical, and it is feared that she will not recover. The husband is in despair and well nigh distracted. Mr. and Mrs. MCAVOY are both highly esteemed by a large circle of friends, who sympathize with them most deeply.

Fatal Results from Passion for Music.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, July 18.

A gentleman residing on East Maine-street, in this city, yesterday took up a guitar and began playing a low and plaintive air. Presently he observed four rats slowly approaching him through the open door. He stopped playing and they "scattered" at once, but on resuming his instrument they again appeared at the door, but again fled when the tune ceased. Determined to put the experiment to a practical test he passed into a pantry—where rats and mice usually do congregate—and, leaving the door open, again began playing. In a short time three rats entered, and quick as thought he closed the door and commenced a deadly assault upon them. He succeeded in killing two, but the third, by a tremendous spring, escaped through the open window.

The Princeton College and its New President.

The *Evangelist* states that Dr. MCCOSH is soon expected in this country to take the Presidency of Princeton College, and that his friends are preparing to give him a hearty welcome. As a suitable preparation for his coming, some gentlemen of New-York have raised a fund of $60,000 to endow his chair. This will be a double advantage of securing to him an annual income of $4,000, and leaving untouched the present salary, which is continued to the retiring President, Dr. MCLEAN. The *Evangelist* adds—"Thus it is a mark of honor to two noble men who have done so much for the cause of Christian learning on both sides of the Atlantic. We do not know who was the mover in the raising of this fund, but should not be surprised if our friend ROBT. CARTER was at the bottom of it, as he is always engaged in some such business. Not content with this, he must needs stir about and raise $6,000 more to furnish the house of the new President. God bless this noble-hearted Scotchman, with the *ingenium perfervidum Scotorum*, is so hearty in every good word and work! Of the names of the contributors we have heard but few. Mr. ROBT. L. STUART, we understand, gave $10,000, and Mr. JOHN A. STEWART, $5,000. Among others Mr. BONNER gave $2,500." The New-York correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, writes: I am happy to report that the sum requisite to endow the Presidentship of Princeton College, and to fit and furnish the President's house, and to bring Dr. MCCOSH across the Atlantic, amounting in all to about $90,000, was secured here, and mainly through the energy of HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq., in ten days."

A Visitation of Sand Flies in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 21.

Last evening the city was visited by countless numbers of the sand fly, an insect about the size of the gallinipers which infest the Southern swamps. Their advent was sudden, and many of the saloons on the north and south sides were compelled to close up in order to prevent their ingress. Wherever a light was placed, the flies gathered around it in millions, and covered the glass in the windows so as to render it almost an impossibility to see the gas jet. The street lamps were besieged, and in many instances the streets were as dark as if no gas were employed. The sidewalks were covered, and many were crushed to death beneath the feet of pedestrians. But still they increased, and about 10:30 o'clock they covered everything. Then they commenced to disappear, and, at 2 o'clock this morning, scarcely one was to be seen. This is about the usual time for their annual visit, but never before were so many seen at any one time at a particular point.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Perilous Condition of the Public Streets—A Thorough System of Disinfection to be Instituted by the Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President GEO. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

The matter of the filthy condition of the public streets was brought up for consideration. Dr. HARRIS was present; and upon being asked for his views upon the subject, spoke in the most earnest terms of the necessity of the immediate cleansing and disinfection of the streets. He said that the present excessive mortality in certain portions of the City by diarrhœal diseases was due, in great part, to the filthy condition of the streets, gutters and sidewalk garbage-boxes, in those localities. Within the five days last past—from Saturday noon until Thursday noon—240 deaths by diarrhœa occurred in this City, an alarming fact, surely, and one demanding the most speedy and practical attention. Nobody seemed willing, he said, to press the Street Contractor to do his duty in the premises, and it remained for the Board to see to it that the people were protected from this imminent peril. There were 200 square miles, or 31,680,000 square feet of paved street surface lying in a very unclean condition. To disinfect the entire City there would be needed about one gallon of fluid to every 1,000 square feet, or about 31,680 gallons for the whole. The cheapest disinfectant that could be obtained, powerful enough to do the work, would be a diluted mixture of carbolic acid and copperas, or sulphate of iron, and the cost of a sufficient quantity of this agent to thoroughly wash the foul surfaces once would be about $2,500. A letter just received by the Doctor from the eminent German Professor, Dr. PETTENHOEFFER, expressed a greater fear that cholera would visit Germany this season from America than from its accustomed quarter, Asia. Whether there were really good grounds for such a foreboding or not, it was certainly the duty of the authorities, urged the speaker, to take every precaution against that terrible disease, and the purification of filthy localities was among the most important things to be attended to.

Commissioner LINCOLN remarked that some of the streets on the western side of the City were in a disgraceful condition, being full of great holes, in which deadly and poisonous waters have become stagnated. Those streets could not be disinfected until they had been repaired, and that should be done at once.

After some remarks upon the various disinfecting agents and their cost, by Prof. CHANDLER, Analytical Chemist to the Board, it was resolved to make experiments in those portions of the City most needing it immediately.

Dr. HARRIS stated that the First, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards were preëminently in need of street purification. Mr. WHITING, the Street Contractor, had agreed to furnish carts to sprinkle the disinfectants in the gutters after they shall have been swept, and the streets and garbage boxes could be attended to by the employes of the Board. The common objection to the unpleasant odor of carbolic acid would be overcome by using that from which the naphthaline had been extracted.

It was decided that the four wards above designated should be disinfected at once, under the direction of the Sanitary Committee, aided by Commissioner MANIERRE.

A communication from the American Consul at Matanzas was read, in which it was reported that there were fifty-seven cases of cholera, all but six of them fatal, in that city during the first fifteen days of the present month. There had been eighty cases in the surrounding districts, but only one in the shipping.

It was reported, to the satisfaction of the Board, by one of its Inspectors, that the Jerome Park Skating Pond nuisance had been completely abated.

Adjournment until the 28th inst. was finally ordered.

THE BOWERY HOMICIDE.

Inquest Over the Body of Wm. Cramer by Coroner Keenan—No Verdict as Yet.

Agreeably to adjournment, Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest in the case of WM. CRAMER, who died in consequence of an assault committed upon him by a gang of roughs in front of the concert saloon, No. 47 Bowery, on Wednesday morning, as previously reported. The following evidence was elicited:

Caroline Nease, of No. 159 Chrystie-street, testified that deceased was her cousin, and lived in the same room with her; he left home about half-past nine on Tuesday evening; she heard of his death the following day, but knew nothing regarding the manner of his death.

John Smith, of Hudson City, testified—I am a grocer's clerk; about half-past one o'clock on Wednesday morning, I and deceased were sitting in the basement of No. 47 Bowery together: there were five girls and the proprietor in the place; the prisoner came in with another man, whom I now recognize here, and after speaking a word or two with one of the girls took hold of the chair I was sitting in and pulled it from under me; the proprietor told the man not to have any quarrel there, as he could have a chair to himself without taking mine; deceased had some words with the prisoner, who asked him to come outside; we three went outside, when I saw the prisoner and deceased have a scuffling match together; just then some one, I don't know who, struck me from behind, when I ran and one or two ran after me; I ran toward Bayard-street, and as they stopped I went back and found deceased lying on the sidewalk in front of No. 47 Bowery, there being ten or twelve men round him; deceased was carried down stairs, and he was quite motionless; I then noticed that his watch and chain and the two rings on his fingers were gone; when I first came from the basement there was no one near us, but ten or twelve soon collected near us as we began sparring; before we began scuffling I think the prisoner struck deceased once, but he did not knock him down; with this exception I did not see the deceased struck once; none of us were intoxicated; I cannot give any reason for the prisoner pulling the chair from under me; I had just told him that the girl had as much right to the table as he had; I could not recognize any of the persons who were around when I was struck from behind; it was not the prisoner that struck me.

Andrew Peterson, of No. 47 Bowery, testified—I am the proprietor of the saloon; about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, deceased and Johnny Smith were sitting at a table in the saloon when the prisoner and another man came in and looked around; the prisoner and deceased had some words together, when I interfered and told the prisoner to go out and not make a disturbance there; the two and the prisoner went out together; in two or three minutes after I went out to see where they had gone, and saw a crowd in front of Hartman's Hotel, and I saw the deceased go up the stairs; there was a man after him; when the deceased got to the top of the stairs he turned and struck at the man, missing him, and the man caught deceased by the neck by one hand and by the arm by the other; just at that time deceased fell down the steps to the sidewalk on his hands and face; I then went down stairs; there was only this one man, who had hold of deceased, at that time; I don't know the man mentioned; I can only say he was dressed in black, and cannot say whether it was the prisoner or not; I heard no noise before coming out of my saloon; I did not recognize the prisoner when I came up; I think deceased fell through weakness, and was not pushed down; I do not think he was intoxicated.

Fanny Miller, of No. 113 Norfolk-street, testified; I am employed in the saloon No. 47 Bowery; on Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, there was some trouble between deceased, his friend and the prisoner; they soon left the saloon together, and in a few minutes after deceased was brought in apparently in a dying condition; I don't know how he was injured.

Fritz Kling, of Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, testified: On Wednesday morning at two o'clock I was on my way home from William-street, and when opposite No. 47 Bowery I saw three men come from the basement; they commenced to fight; I cannot say which began; I saw one of the men knocked down, and when he got up I thought he was searching for stones; I then ran back a few paces, as I feared I would get struck; when I went up again I saw one of the men lying on the sidewalk and the other two running away; all three had light pantaloons on; I did not see but the three there at first, but after the man was knocked down several others collected round; I saw the man who was lying down carried down stairs; the persons who collected around came from the saloon and up and down the Bowery; I cannot identify any of the men.

To Juror—I did not see deceased fall, but think he may have fallen from the stoop, judging from his position; I think the man that was killed was the same who had been knocked down before.

The inquisition then adjourned until to-day, owing to the absence of an important witness. The prisoner was then remanded, and all of the witnesses discharged on their own recognizances. JOSEPHS states that he did not strike the deceased at all, the other men who came from the other side of the Bowery having committed the outrage. Other arrests have been made, and further developments are anticipated to-day.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Quarterly Session of the Grand Division—Interesting Proceedings.

The Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Eastern New-York, met on Wednesday at Sing Sing, Rev. S. MCKEAN, G. W. P., presiding. There was a large attendance of representatives, and about forty new members initiated. The G. W. P. presented his report, ably reviewing the progress of the Order for the past three months, and offering a variety of suggestions for its future advancement. Lecturers have been in the field, strengthening new Divisions, and a large number have also been started.

The Grand Scribe reported that there had been forty-three new Divisions organized, and about five thousand new members initiated. There are now three hundred and sixty-seven Divisions on the roll of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, and about thirty thousand members. Two hundred and forty-two public meetings have been held in the last three months by the Order. There have been sixteen colored Divisions organized the last quarter, who have expressed their preference for a separate Grand Division for their own representatives. Their application was unanimously indorsed, and the grand officers empowered to request the M. W. P. to grant a charter for a separate Grand Division, to be composed of representatives from the colored Divisions in this jurisdiction, in accordance with their wishes.

The cash receipts in the various Divisions the last quarter were $9,350 44. Total amount of money in the treasuries of the various subordinate Divisions, $1,667 12. Total receipts of Grand Division, $2,720 83.

C. H. AMERMAN, the Grand Treasurer, resigned his position on account of business engagements, and A. P. BIGGINS, of Brooklyn, was elected in his place. Rev. PETER STRYKER, having removed to Philadelphia, resigned his position as Grand Chaplain, and Rev. S. P. M. HASTINGS, of Coxsackie, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The G. W. P. announced the following delegates to attend the National Temperance Convention at Cleveland, Ohio: Rev. A. T. Pierson, Waterford; Mr. S. D. Foot, New-York City; A. C. Flanagan, New-York City; S. G. Howe, Sing Sing; Edward Crummey, Poughkeepsie; Rev. Franklin Noble, Brooklyn, and Col. J. W. Harcourt, Albany.

A large public meeting was held in the evening, addressed by various members of the Grand Division in ten-minute speeches.

Base Ball.

ATLANTICS VS. TRI-MOUNTAIN.

Yesterday the above clubs came together on the Union Ground at Williamsburg, which resulted in a victory for the Atlantics, with a score of 33 to 5. Below will be found the score:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	TRI MOUNTAIN.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	2	6	Crosby, 1st b.	4	0
Smith, 3d b.	3	4	Sullivan, 3d b.	4	0
Start, 1st b.	3	4	Barrowes, 2d b.	4	1
Chapman, l. f.	2	3	Freeman, s. s.	2	1
Crane, 2d b.	3	3	Franklin, l. f.	3	1
Mills, c. f.	4	1	Lyons, r. f.	3	1
Ferguson, c.	7	1	Kelly, c. f.	2	1
McDonald, r. f.	2	5	O'Brien, p.	4	0
Zeittlein, p.	2	5	Putnam, c.	1	0
Totals	27	33	Totals	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th	9th.
Atlantic	2	6	5	1	0	2	5	7	5—33
Tri-Mountain	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1—5

UMPIRE—Mr. Pike, of the Mutuals.
SCORERS—Messrs. Bushnell and Monk.
TIME OF GAME—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Launch of the Steamer America.

The new steamer *America*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was launched yesterday morning, from STEER's Yard, at Greenpoint, L. I. This vessel is said to be the largest wooden merchant ship ever built in this country. She is 360 feet long and 50 feet beam, with 32 feet depth of hold. She is built of wood, double planked and strapped; has side wheels, and a beam-engine constructed by the Novelty Works. She is a little over 6,000 tons measurement.

The launch yesterday was quite successful. The vessel, which was decorated with flags, glided gracefully into the water, and was immediately taken in tow by four tugs, which conveyed her over to a wharf specially prepared for her on this side of the river. The model of the *America* is much the same as that of the *China* and other vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER SAFE ROBBERY—LOSS $10,000.—Another of those mysterious and bold robberies with which this City has been startled of late, occurred between the hour of 7 P. M. last Saturday and Monday morning, in the establishment of W. G. PALMER, Jr., publisher and bookseller, No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place. It seems that the book-keeper was the first to discover the robbery, when opening the door of the store on Monday morning, his attention being attracted by the disorderly condition of the papers and books on the various desks. Turning to the safe he discovered that it had been opened, and upon further examination found that the small inside iron safe had been broken in several places and forced in, as if from the blow of a hammer. The two small drawers were pried open; and, in fact, a complete ransacking had taken place. The amount of the loss is about $10,000, of which $400 is in money and the balance in stocks, securities, &c. The case has been placed in charge of Superintendent WARREN, of the Detective Police Agency, No. 68 Broadway, and every effort is being used in trying to bring the guilty parties to justice. The detectives appear sanguine of success, notwithstanding the length of time that has been allowed to elapse before notification was given to the Agency.

A CAPTURE OF FOUL BIRDS.—The vicinity of the Home of the Friendless, in Houston-street, teems with those women whom it seeks to save, and some of the houses, it is alleged, are of such a character as to be a neighborhood nuisance. NEVERSON H. WOREY, on behalf of the Home, made a complaint against one of these, kept at No. 149 Mercer-street by GEORGE and AUGUSTA NOLTE, and Sergeant CHRYSTIE, of the Eighth Precinct, as a consequence, paid the house an official visit on Wednesday night. He captured the proprietor and proprietress, some half-dozen girls, and eight male visitors, who happened, as is usual, to be all Smiths or Browns or Jones, and to be in the place accidentally and for the first time. The parties were yesterday arraigned before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when GEORGE and AUGUSTA NOLTE were held in $500 each to answer at the General Sessions, and the others were discharged.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—When the brass foundery of DANIEL KEYES, No. 818 Fifth-street, was opened on Monday morning, it was discovered that since it had been closed on Saturday night a burglarious entry had been effected through one of the windows, and that 200 pounds of brass castings, valued at $100, had been stolen. For a time no trace of the operators was found, but finally CHAS. SANDCROFT, JOHN VANDEWATER, GEORGE GLENN, JAMES MCNEIRNEY and THOMAS HYLAND, all young boys, were arrested, and some of them made confessions that implicated the entire party in the crime. Upon this evidence, when arraigned yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, they were held in $500 bail each to answer at the General Sessions.

A RESCUED WAIF.—Some time ago ANNIE ALICE DOWNLEY, an interesting girl, 16 years of age, disappeared from her home, and her distressed mother, after a protracted search, found her in a disreputable haunt. She caused her arrest by Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, and yesterday the estray was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. At the instance of the mother, but with the consent of the girl herself, she was sent to the Episcopal House of Mercy.

THE RECENT SOUND DISASTER—DEATH OF A VICTIM.—Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday that JAMES KNOWLES, one of the passengers on board the Sound steamer *State of New-York*, when she came into collision with the *City of Boston*, on the 2d inst., which resulted in the boiler of the latter steamer being exploded, had died at Bellevue Hospital. The deceased was severely scalded by the escaping steam, and has lingered ever since in great pain. An inquest will be held at an early day.

THREATENING LIFE.—CHARLES E. BLISS, of No. 179 Broadway, and WILLIAM W. COOK, of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, quarreled yesterday, when COOK caught hold of his opponent, and pulling a pistol from his pocket, threatened to shoot him. Before any harm could be done, other persons interfered, and on Officer STILLWAGON coming up, he arrested COOK, and arraigned him before Justice DOWLING, when he was held to bail to answer the charge at the Special Sessions.

A BRIDLED THIEF.—MILES REILLY essayed to relieve THOMAS SMITH, of No. 277 Avenue D, of the care of a bridle, but the law calling the performance a larceny, and REILLY being arrested by Detective HARRIS, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The bridle had but guided him to prison, as he was committed to the Tombs for trial at the Special Sessions.

DEATH OF MRS. CURRIE.—Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. ANN CURRIE, who was shot accidentally at No. 324 Monroe-street, by Officer JOHN MCNAMARA, of the Seventh Precinct, as previously reported. In consequence of the difficulty to obtain witnesses, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until to-day.

STEAMBOAT THIEF.—RICHARD CONROY, of No. 190 Grand-street, while returning from Albany on the steamer *Daniel Drew*, had his clothing stolen from his stateroom. He subsequently saw his boots on CHARLES LOVE's feet, so he caused his arrest when the steamer arrived at her dock. Justice DOWLING held him for trial.

ROBBERY ON THE LOEW BRIDGE.—Mr. MORRIS AUSBOCH, a native of Germany, yesterday reported at Police Headquarters that he had been robbed on the Broadway Bridge, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, of a gold watch and $8,000 in cash. No clue exists to the identity of the thieves.

BRIEF ITEMS.—Yesterday afternoon an unknown man, aged 30 years, was found on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Second-avenue in an insensible condition from hemorrhage of the lungs. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.....WM. B. GOLDEN, aged 11, of No. 200 West Forty-second-street, had an arm broken by being caught by the door of the school-house in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
7½—Bates, &c. vs. Van Benschoten et al.	148—Crowley vs. Stevenson.
48—Union Oil Co. vs. Lewis.	150—Robinson vs. Deyo.
82—Schmidt et al. vs. Goetz.	161—Betz et al. vs. Strong et al.
84—Doherty vs. Egan, &c.	164—Dunlap et al. vs. Nagle et al.
85—Donerty vs. Egan, &c.	166—Wilmerding vs. Lilley.
102—De Witt vs. Frost	171—Butterworth vs. Walbridge.
136—Johnston et al. vs. Dickey.	186—Barber vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for October. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.
Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
1914—Hemmettt vs. Davis.	1994—Caulfield vs. McGlynn.
1923—Gessert vs. Oatman.	1995—Friedman vs. Hart.
1922—Kaiser vs. Lipman.	1998—Broint vs. Kennedy.
1166—Nutt vs. Pierson.	1999—Same vs. same.
1757—Lehmaier vs. Allsberg. —Mulligan vs. Smith.	2001—Mueller vs. Days.
1931—Crombie vs. Morgan.	2002—Clark vs. Arderson.
195.—Young vs. Benson.	2004—Gibney vs. Rosenberg
1964—Smith vs. Cassidy.	2006—Bensch vs. Micales.
1957—Williams vs. Chase.	2007—Bell vs. Dugueperons. —Beardsley vs. Holmes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

Emil Gabler *vs.* Chas. C. Sawyer; motion granted.

James Skehan *vs.* E. P. Davis et al.; motion granted on stipulating not to sue; costs to abide event of action.

Samuel P. White *vs.* Abner C. Mattoon; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to motion to strike answer as shown on affidavits.

Chas. A. Lambard *vs.* Jno. J. Blair et al.; motion denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Brady.

Landfear *vs.* Perley; motion denied, but with liberty to defendants to renew if so advised on further proof and payment of $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23, 1868.

$80,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅛	10 B. & B. Ass'n	96¼
20,000 do.....s5 x	115⅛	200 N. Y. Guano..bt.c	4½
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	114⅜	200 Boston W. P.	16½
25,000 5-20s, C, '65, n.b3	109¼	20 Adams Ex	53¾
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108⅜	15 Mer. U. Ex	24½
5,000 do	108¼	100 N. Y. Cen. R..b60	134¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	65½	600 do	134
10,000 do	65½	300 Erie R.	68¾
50,000 do	65⅛	400 do	68⅞
10,000 do.....2d call	65	27 do....bet. call	69¼
25,000 do	65⅛	100 Harlem R. P.	124
100,000 do	65	200 do.....bet. call	122
100,000 do.....s30	64½	100 Bost., H. & E.	16⅞
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c bet. call	66	100 Ill. Cen. R.	151½
4,000 do.....2d call	66	20 Reading R.	95
40,000 N. Car. 6s. x-c.	73¼	200 do	95¼
10,000 do	73⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	92¼
45,000 Missouri St. 6s.	91⅛	45 do	92⅜
5,000 do	91	200 Clev. & Pitts	88⅛
5,000 Conn. 6s	100	400 do	88¼
4,000 Erie 2d M., '79	103	200 do.....2d call	87¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	120	500 Chi. & N. W.	84½
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	94	20 do	84¾
12,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	94	100 do.....s60	83⅞
2,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73½	11 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	600 do	84⅛
9,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91½	300 Cl. & Tol	103
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d	89	60 do	103⅛
2,000 C. & G. E 1st	79	100 Chi. & R. I.	107⅜
29 Am. Ex. Bank	121	200 do.....2d call	107¾
10 Hanover Bk	116	100 Mil. & St. P.	74⅞
80 Park Bank	152	300 do	75
25 Fourth N. Bk.	105⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84½
10 Continental Bank	104	1800 Tol., W. & W.	54
25 Del. & Hud. C.	130	100 do	53⅞
50 Penn. Coal Co.	210	900 P. F. W. & C.	110¼
50 Pacific Mail	100½	100 do.....2d call	110
100 Wes. U. Tel. bt. call	35¼	100 Al. & T. H.	45¼
		100 do....bet. call	45½
		200 O. & M. R.....b30	31
		1500 do	30¾
		400 do	30⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	200 N. Y. Cen.....s30	133½
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62	110	5 Erie R.	69
1,000 do	109¾	100 do	68½
25,000 5-20s, C. '62.....s3	114⅛	400 Reading R.	95⅝
5,000 do.....Small	114⅛	50 do	95
104,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '65	112¼	300 M. S. & N. I.	92
1,000 do	112½	600 Clev. & P.	87⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C, '65, new	109⅛	500 Ch. & N. W. Pf.	84
55,000 5-20s, C, '67....b3	109½	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	102¾
15,500 do	109¼	200 do	103
30,000 do	109¾	100 Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	108¼	100 do	107⅜
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	66	100 Tol., W. & W.	54½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new.....s15	65	400 do	54½
5,000 do	65⅛	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	88½
50,000 do	65⅛	500 Mil. & St. P.	75½
28,000 do	65⅛	200 do	76
1,000 Vir. 6s. new	55⅛	100 do	76⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	73	100 do	76½
15,000 N. C. 6s, x-c., bt.c.	73⅜	100 do	76¾
1,000 Hudson R. 3d	100	100 do	77
50 Canton Co.	47	500 do	76¾
100 Pac. Mail	100⅝	100 do.....b10	76½
500 do	100½	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84¼
400 do	100⅜	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.	73⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	24½	100 P., F. W. & C....s60	109¼
100 U. S. Ex	47⅛	100 Chi. & Alton	138
		500 Ohio & M. R.	30¾
		200 do	30⅞
		111 Dubuque & S.C.	78
		500 Bos. Hart. & Erie	17

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Ex	53⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	110¼
100 Mer. U. Ex.....c	24⅜	100 do	110⅛
100 Quicksilver	23½	100 Ohio & M. R.	30¾
100 West. U. Tel...b15	35½	1100 do	30⅞
100 N. Y. Cent	134⅛	200 do.....b10	31
600 Erie R.	68⅞	800 do	31
200 Reading R.	95⅜	100 do.....b10	31⅛
100 Alt. & T. H. R.	45¼	200 do.....c	31
100 do	45½	100 Mich. S. & N. I..b15	92½
200 Tol. W. & W.	53½	300 do	92¼
1100 do	53⅜	800 Cleve. & Pitts	88⅜
200 do	53⅞	200 do.....b10	88⅝
100 do.....b10	53⅞	200 Clev. & Tol.	103¼
300 Mil. & St. P.	74⅞	1200 Chi. & N. W. R.	84¾
500 do	75	400 do	84⅝
400 do	75⅛	200 do.....b10	84⅜
100 do.....s3	75⅛	100 do.....c	84⅝
300 M. & St. P. Pf.	85	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	84½
100 do	84⅝	300 do	84½
100 do	84¾	100 do.....b10	84½
300 Chi. R. I. & P.	107½	200 do.....c	84⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s. new	65	100 M. & St. P.	75⅛
10,000 do	65⅜	200 do	75
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	25⅜	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
200 Adams Ex.....s60	52½	200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	110
100 do	53⅛	300 O. & Miss. R.	30¾
200 Mer. U. Ex.	24½	100 do	30⅝
200 Quicksilver	23	400 M. S. & N. I.	91⅞
100 Pacific Mail	100⅞	100 Alt. & T. H.	45
100 West. U. Tel	35¼	600 Clev. & Pitts	88
300 N. Y. Cen.	134	1000 do.....b10	88
200 Erie R.	68⅝	200 do.....c	87⅞
600 Reading R.	95	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅜
400 Tol., W. & W.	54	100 C. & N. W.	84¼
100 do	54⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84¼
50 do	54	100 do	84⅜
100 do	54⅛	100 Bost., Hart. & E.	16⅛
100 do	54½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Adams Ex	53⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅜
100 Quicksilver	22⅛	50 P., Ft. W. & C.	109⅞
100 Canton Co.	47½	100 do	109¾
100 Mer. U. Ex.	24½	100 do	109¾
200 Pacific Mail	100	50 do	109⅞
300 do	99⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝
100 do.....s15	99¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	91¾
100 do.....b3	100	600 Clev. & Pitts	88
100 do.....s3	99¾	200 do	87⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.	133¾	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	84
100 Erie R.	68⅝	200 do	83¾
100 Reading R.	95	100 do	83⅝
300 Tol., W. & W.	54½	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83¾
200 Mil. & St. P.	76½	105 Bost., H. & E.	16⅜
300 do	76⅜		

THURSDAY, July 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 143½@¼@⅜ ₱ cent., about the same as yesterday; the market reported steady, without decided speculative activity. The rate for Money to carry over Gold balances is generally 3 ₱ cent. per annum. The rates to the Brokers in the Public Funds of the United States are 3@4 ₱ cent., and upon Railway collateral 4@5 ₱ cent. per annum. The foreign Exchanges are 110@110¼ for sixty days on London, and 110⅜@110½ for Bills payable on presentation or three days after sight. Some of the leading Bankers are nominally firm at their own offices at 110¼ for sixty days on London, but they are lending their Exchange to such an extent that their own bills are sold, second hand, on the Street at a concession of ⅛@3-16ths of one ₱ cent. The Importing Merchants are borrowing Exchange in place of paying the recently advanced price for Gold, believing that sixty days hence they will be able to replace the Exchange on more favorable terms. It is also probable that some of the Gold speculators on the *Bear* side are resorting to the same operation—that is, they borrow the Exchange which they sell in the market for Gold; then resell the Gold, and assume the risk of replacing the Exchange sixty days hence without loss.

In the Public Funds there was a duller feeling than yesterday, and a concession of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of 1867, and ⅛ ₱ cent. on most other descriptions. The State Bonds at the Stock Exchange were steadier in price for new Tennessees, although there was another heavy pressure to sell. The other Border State Bonds were steady. The Railway Market was irregular in its temper; strong for the St. Paul Stocks; fairly steady for the Northewsts, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne; advanced on the Toledo and Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi, and weaker on New-York Central and Erie. There was a good average business done, but the general tone of the market, for most of the day, was dullish.

At the afternoon Boards, and subsequently on the Street, the Public Funds continued dull in demand, although not yielding in prices on the actual sales. The State Stocks were better by ½ ₱ cent. for Tennessees. Pacific Mail fell off ⅞ ₱ cent. The Railway list was 3 ₱ cent. higher than yesterday for St. Paul Common; the other Western Roads barely steady; New-York Central and Erie dull. The following closing quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednes.	Thurs.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109⅜
American Gold Coin	143½	143¼
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56½
Missouri Bonds	91¼	91⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	73½	73⅜
New-York Central	134½	133⅞
Erie Railway	68⅞	68⅝
Hudson River	139½	139½
Reading Railway	95⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	107½
Northwest Common	84⅛	83⅛
Northwest Preferred	84⅜	83¼
Michigan Southern	92⅛	91⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅜	109½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	100⅞	99½
St. Paul Preferred	84⅛	84½
St. Paul Common	73½	76¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115½	5-20 coup., 1868	109½
500 & 1,000, 1881	115½	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	123
5-20 reg., 1862	109¾	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114¼	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	114¼
5-20 100 & 1,000, 1864	111¼	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	108¼
5-20 coup. 1865, n. iss.	109¾	6's Currency	102½
5-20 reg. 1867	109¾	7-3-10 3d series	108¾
5-20 coup., 1867	109¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¾	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99¼
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois war loan	99¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101¾	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	92¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1883	92¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101¾	Michigan 7 ₱ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	66
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101¾	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	65¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s. new bds.	55¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 7s. new bonds	92¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100¾	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	73¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99¾	Missouri 6s.	91
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. iss.	91
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s.	62
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	California 7s.	131
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Connecticut 6s.	99¾
Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½	Rhode Island 6s.	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	109
Manhattan	145	Hanover	116
Merchants'	120	Metropolitan	136
Mechanics'	129	East River	100
Union	118½	Shoe and Leather	121
America	140	Corn Exchange	130
Phenix	107	Continental	103¾
North River	108	Commonwealth	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	133	Importers' & Trad's	125
Leather Manuf's	175	Park	152
State of New-York	121¾	Central National	107¼
Commerce	123	Fourth National	105¾
Ocean	107¼	Ninth National	109
American Exchange	120¾	Tenth National	100¼
Bank of the Republic	124	Oriental Bank	136

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	73½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	103	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	101
Erie 1st M., Ex.	104	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95½
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	102¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	93½
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	92¾	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103	Morris & Essex 2d M.	91½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104½	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	86½	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95¼
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	93½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	94½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	95	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	85
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	91½
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	78½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	94	Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd.	90

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,933,088 59; payments, $2,702,574 95; balance, $82,219,634 18. The receipts include for Customs, $389,000; for Gold Notes, $173,000.

The following are the earnings in the third week in July of the Chicago and Northwestern Road:

1868	$229,893 38
1867	209,465 86
Increase	$20,427 52

Railway Earnings Per Mile.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your neighbor of the *Tribune*, (who seems just *now* a great Northwest man, though *not* so last Summer,) publishes the following table to justify the present prices and a further advance on Northwest, Michigan Southern, &c., on the score of the relative earnings per mile of these Roads:

"We give below the earnings from Jan. to July 1, 1868, of six leading Western railroads, compared with corresponding months last year, giving the increased average earnings of each:

	1867.	1868.	Increase.	Average per mile.
Chic. and N. W.	1,150 miles. $4,579,859	1,150 miles. $5,841,623	$1,261,764	$5,079
Mich. Southern	523 miles. $2,042,909	523 miles. $2,312,294	269,386	4,421
Rock Island	409 miles. $1,499,397	451 miles. $1,792,097	292,694	3,973
Tol., Wab. and W.	521 miles. $1,569,060	521 miles. $1,652,234	83,174	3,173
Mil. and St. Paul	744 miles. $1,990,509	827 miles. $2,482,412	491,903	3,001
Illinois Central	708 miles. $3,025,360	708 miles. $2,925,031	Decrease. $100,329	4,131

These figures are taken from the books of the Companies, and show that Chicago and Northwestern earnings per mile exceed Michigan Southern 13 per cent., Rock Island 21 per cent. and Milwaukee and St. Paul 40 ₱ cent."

Now, Sir, if earnings *per mile* are to be the standard of value, irrespective of the relative cost of operating the Roads, their original cost of construction and lease charges, I beg to submit the following addenda to the foregoing table. It will be seen that the Northwest is evidently "nowhere" in this sort of race: $5,079 per mile to $8,784 on the New-York Central, and $5,079 to $7,317 on the Michigan Central, and $5,079 to $8,286 on poor old Erie.

	1868.	Av. per Mile.
New-York Central	692 miles. $6,078,750*	$8,784
Erie	775 miles. $6,421,940*	8,286
Fort Wayne	468 miles. $3,766,890	8,048
Michigan Central	285 miles. $2,085,398	7,317
Chicago and Alton	280 miles. $1,802,062	6,538

*New-York Central and Erie have not published their earnings for 1868, so the figures given above are for 1867 on those two roads.

S. H.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 700 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD running west from Omaha across the Continent, are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, and interest at 6 ₱ cent., are payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be recieved by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Elizabeth-st., e. s., 94.4 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x90.3.	$9,000
Sheriff-st., e. s., lot No. 286, Classon estate, 25x100	19,800
Stanton-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Lewis, 25.3x58	7,825
Exchange-place, Nos. 65 and 67. / Wall-st., n. s., between Pearl and Water sts. / New-st., Nos. 22 and 24. / Broadway, n. e. corner 32d-st., irregular.	nom.
4th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis, 24.2x24.4x47x2.6x50.9x21.2x15	3,000
30th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	22,900
31st-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	13,000
50th-st., s. s., 39.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x80	15,500
73d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x102.2	15,000
76th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	1,600
98th-st., s. s., 335 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11	1,300
117th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	5,400
127th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	2,300
Lexington-av., e. s., 205 n. of 57th-st., 20x66	20,000
1st-av., w. s., 74 ft. s. of 47th-st., 25.6x60	18,500
2d-av., s. w. cor. of 127th-st., 105x99.11	100
8th-av., n. e. cor. of 129th-st., 258x200	nom.
9th-av., n. w. cor. of 68th-st., 100x100.4	20,000

Leases.

Broome-st., No. 515, 5 years, per year	$700
James-slip, No. 2, 5 years and 9 months, per year	2,000
Union-place, Nos. 61 and 63, 5 years, per year	500
2d-av., No. 393, 3 years and 9 months, per year	1,020

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. e. s., 400 ft. s. e. of Smith-st., 25x100	$1,750
Church-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	350
Church-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100	350
Hewes-st. and Marcy-av., n. w. corner, 45x100	3,050
Hicks-st., s. s., 98.10 ft. s. w. of Fulton-st., 26.3x68.3	4,000
Jackson-st., s. s., 59.7 ft. e. of DeKalb-av., 25x103.5	2,500
Jefferson-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 75x133	1,500
Lynch-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Lee-av., 25x100	7,000
Lynch-st., n. w. s., 123 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 22x100	600
Macdougal-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 25x100	375
Pacific-st. and Grand-av., n. w. corner, 25x100	7,000
Summit-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 22x100	6,500
Taylor-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	12,000
Van Buren-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	2,700
Warren-st., s. s., 186 ft. e. of Bond-st., 21x100	1,150
York-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 25x100	nom.
18th-st., s. w. s., 350 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,350
18th-st., s. w. s., 283.4 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	3,350
Atlantic-av., s. s., 400 ft. e. of Grand-av., 25x100	8,000
Bushwick-av. and Madison-st., westerly cor., 33x75	700
Clermont and De Kalb-av., s. e. cor., 94.4x88.7x77.8 x104, deed 1866	5,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Quincy-st., 50x95	nom.
Graham-av. and Conselyea-st., n. w. cor., 50x100	2,500
Graham-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 50x100	2,000
Grand-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Dean-st., 21x80	1,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 4.6 ft. w. of Raymond-st., 20x93, deed 1858	6,500
Marcy-av., w. s., 45 ft. n. of Hewes-st., 44x100	2,000
Sheffield-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Virginia-av., 100x156.2x116.2x106	nom.
Lot No. 85, map of A. Stockholm's property, 18th Ward	900
Lots Nos. 87, 88, 89, map of A. Stockholm's property, 18th Ward	1,150

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Josephine-st., s. s., Tarrytown, S. Bird's, 85x75x88 x?0	$1,612

Yonkers.

Nepperhan-av., e. s., M. Alleman's, 50x151x50x136	$500
Lots Nos. 46, 47, Hudson Park, J. Cooper's, 182x200	1,125
Palisade-av., w. s., Riverdale, N. Carpenter's, 1 1-10 acres	32,500
King's Bridge road, w. s., Mosholu, T. B. Myers, 15 acres, mansion, &c.	38,000

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Henderson-st., e. s., 185 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 59x21	$5,500
South 4th-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 12.4x50	1,000

Hoboken—West Hoboken.

Harrison-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Ferry-st., 100x100	$1,800
Lake-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Spring-st., 25x100	550

Union.

Jefferson-st., s. s., lots Nos. 16, 17, 18, block No. 1, Butt's and other map, 75x100	1,260

Hudson City.

Franklin-av., lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 4, Montgomery's map, 100x100	$4,800
Lincoln-st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x103	600
Bergenwood-av. and Irving-st., n. w. cor., 50x100	1,360
Summit-av. and Grove-st., n. w. cor., 25x100	750

Bergen.

Steuben-st. and De Kalb-av., n. w. cor., 50x100	$5,000
Linden-av., s. s., extending to Hancock's Row, 250x136	5,500

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville.

Dow-st., e. s., 190 ft. from William-st., 30x120	$750

Bloomfield.

Cadmus-st., R. Peele's property, 2 tracts, 5 1-7 acres	$7,000

Clinton.

Belmont-st., 55x100 / McKenzie-st., 50x180 } J. Schmidt's prop.	$1,600

Irvington.

Myrtle-av., w. s., A. H. Brown's property, 50x175	$750

Newark.

Bank-st., H. Myers' property, 27x100	$4,250
Court-st., n. s., M. B. Coe's property, 25x100	1,075
Mt. Prospect-av. and Treadwell-st., H. Smith's, 100x303	16,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 504 ft. from Bank-st., 100x100	2,000
Tichnor-st., n. s., 300 ft. from New-Jersey Railroad-av., 30x100	800
Treadwell-st., s. s., 366 ft. from Mt. Pleasant-av., 100x150	1,000
Washington-st., w. s., W. L. Thompson's property, 21x120	500
Z. Baldwin's meadow land, 2 acres	100

Woodside.

Bellevue-av., Morrison property, 50x150	$3,400

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	19	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,672	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	...	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	326	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	...	Cut Meats, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	34,310	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	20,619	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	...	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	15,000	Petroleum, bbls	1,928

ASHES—Have been inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price and in moderate request, including Java at 22c.@23½ Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day at about previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of only 875 bales, including 515 bales to spinners and 360 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25	25½	25½
Good Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28¼@28¾
Low Middling	30	30¾	30¾@30¾
Middling	31	31¼	31¾@31¾
Good Middling	33¼	33¾	34

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,763
Receipts last week	5,795
Receipts preceding week	4,567
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	380,310
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	605,832
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,870
Exports since Sept. 1	369,375
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	52,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,180,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,853,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,698,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,509,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	85,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	156,000

EGGS—Have been in good demand at firmer prices. Western are bringing 20c., and State 25c. at the mark; most lots, however, are sold with loss off at quotations. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 29c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 29c.@30c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western by express, 25c.@26c.; Canada, 25c.@26c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are lower. Peaches are improving in quality. Berries of all kinds are very scarce and high. We quote: Peaches, ₱ crate, $2 50@$6; Apples, Southern, ₱ bbl., $2@$5; Gooseberries, ₱ bushel, $6@$8; Cherries, ₱ lb., 25c.@30c.; Whortleberries, ₱ bush., $8@$9; Currants, ₱ lb. 16c.@22c.; Raspberries, Antwerp, ₱ ½ qt., 12c.@15c.; Raspberries, Black Cap, ₱ qt., 15c.@20c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ qt., 30c.@40c.; Blackberries, common, ₱ q., 24c.@30c. Dried Fruit: New Apples, State, 7½c.@8c.; new Apples, Western, 6½c.@7½c.; new Apples, Southern, 3½c.@4c.; Peaches, Southern, 19c.@21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 26c.@28c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c.; Raspberries, 28c.@30c.; Plums, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand to-day, at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. on desirable lots of fresh ground, which have been more sought after. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$7 15; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 90@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 65@$9 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 35@$9 30 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50@$7 15
Extra State	7 90@ 9 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 90@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 35@ 9 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 35@13 25
Extra Genesee	9 90@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@15 00

Southern Flour is steady, but slow of sale; sales have been reported since our last of 680 bbls. at $8 20@$9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in fair demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $9 65@$12 25 for extras ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request and quoted up to $7 60@$10 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been unsettled, to-day. The main inquiry has been for Winter, which has been sought after by millers at firmer prices. Spring has been in less request at easier rates, influenced by the less favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 40; White Michigan at $2 40@$2 70; No. 1 Spring at $1 95@$1 98; No. 2 Spring at $1 85@$1 88; common White Southern at $2 40; Red and Amber Southern at $2 35@$2 45; White California at $2 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and demand at a shade higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 12½ for New Mixed Western; $1 12@$1 13 for kiln dried Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 18 for White and Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt have been inactive and nominal. Oats are brisker and firmer; sales have been reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c., in store, and nominally, 86c.@86½c., afloat, ₱ bushel. Beans are in limited demand and prices are unsettled. The stock of German on the market is considerable, and are offered at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bushel. We quote: Beans, Marrow, prime, new, $5 75@$6; Mediums, prime, new, $5@$5 50; California, $4 50, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville, during forty-eight hours, prior to 1:30 P. M., July 22, 1868: Thos. M. Belknap, Buffalo, corn; Kate T. Gardner, Oswego, wheat; Jno. B. Noyes, Oswego, corn; Gen. Logan, Buffalo, corn, &c.; W. A. Hotchkiss, Oswego, wheat.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand and firm at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand including Porto Rico at 47c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 54c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@45c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 87@$8 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in request, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05; Olive, $2 35@$2 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 17c.@17½c., for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &C.—New Potatoes are in quite moderate supply and are in fair demand at firm prices. Old are about out of market. We quote: New Long Island Potatoes, ₱ bbl., $6 50@$7 50; New Southern, $6@$6 50; New Bermudas, $8@$9; New Jersey Onions, ₱ bbl., $7@$8; Onions, ₱ 100 bunches, $8@$10; Peas, ₱ bbl., $4@$5; Tomatoes, ₱ crate, $1 50@$1 75; Cucumbers, ₱ 100, 75c.@$1; String Beans, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 50; Squash, ₱ bbl., $5@$6; Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ 100, $4@$12; Turnips, ₱ 100 bunches, $5@$6; Beets, ₱ 100 bunches, $5@$7.

POULTRY—A firm market has been noted, on a light offering and a good inquiry. We quote: Turkeys, 25c.@28c. ₱ lb.; Fowls, 25c.@26c. ₱ lb.; Geese, $1 25@$2 ₱ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ₱ pair; Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 25 ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, on a trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 bbls., in lots, at $28 @$28 30, closing at $28 06@$28 12 for New Western Mess; $28@$28 15 for old Mess; $24@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22@$22 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in good demand and firm; sales equal to 350 pkgs. at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21½c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet, yet steady. Lard has been in fair demand and quoted firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls. part, last evening, at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17¾c. for prime steam, ₱ lb.; also 550 tcs. prime steam, buyers' option, August and September, 17¾c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and firm at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams rule dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ₱ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The Butter market continues to be sparsely supplied with stock, the total receipts for the week ending this day being 6,032 packages, which is not up to the local consumption. This result is due to the extreme hot weather, and to the fact that dairymen are generally unwilling to sell until the season is further advanced. Prices have advanced for all grades, but the demand is light and is confined to local wants. Many parties are already making computations of the extent of the butter crop, as a basis for operations for a future market, and a leverage for a further present advance. It is hardly necessary for us to say that no calculation can yet be made of either amount of crop or future demand worth the paper on which it is written, and that speculations on either result at present, cannot possibly lead to anything but a disastrous termination. The market closes firm and quiet at our quotations.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₱ lb.	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ₱ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ₱ lb.	36 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, tubs, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₱ lb.	28 @29
Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₱ lb.	27 @30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	33 @35

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 42,769 boxes, a very large proportion of which are purchases made in the dairy districts on account of exporters, and therefore simply *en route* to Europe. The receipts have been promptly taken for export, and at the close of the week's trade the market is comparatively bare of stock. The continued active demand from exporters is due to the severe drought that continues to prevail in the dairy districts of both England and Ireland, and to the fact that their home-make of dairy products must be greatly short of the usual supply. We note some sales of fancy factories at 15½c.@16c., together with some purchases made in the country for exporters' account which will cost over 16c. landed here; but these sales are exceptional. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	15 @15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	13½@14½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12 @13½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7 @10

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request and held with comparative firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 310 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed and Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16½c.; White, A, 15½c.; and Yellow, C, 14½c. cash, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 135,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 12½c.@12½c.; 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 5,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, on private terms; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, 2,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 350 bbls. Tar, by steamer, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. A ship was chartered, to load with Deals at St. John's for Liverpool, at 77s. 6d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Moran, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE. (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st, near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

A bill was introduced in the Senate yesterday to provide a more efficient provisional government for Mississippi. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It declares that on the passage of the act the State offices shall be vacated by the present incumbents, and the vacancies filled by the persons voted for at the last election who received a majority of the votes cast, and makes it the duty of the military commander to see the law enforced. The House bill apportioning the reward offered for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, received some slight amendments and was passed. The bill providing for the establishment of a line of American mail steamers to ply between New-York and European ports was taken up. Mr. MORRILL moved to amend by reducing the subsidy from $600,000 to $400,000 per annum. This was disagreed to, and a substitute accepted, providing that the postage shall not exceed $600,000 per annum. An amendment requiring these steamships to make as good time as other vessels running between the same ports was agreed to and the bill passed. The bill providing for the protection of American citizens abroad was taken up, the question being on the motion to strike out the section authorizing the President to make reprisals. A substitute was agreed to making it the duty of the President to report to Congress any cases where justice was denied to American citizens. Several amendments were offered and debated, but without disposing of them the Senate took a recess till evening. At the evening session a number of private relief bills were passed, a short Executive Session held and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. GARFIELD made a personal explanation in reference to Mr. STEVENS' expressed views on the gold question, denying that Mr. STEVENS, in his explanation of the previous day, had correctly stated what he had said during the debates. Mr. STEVENS replied, contradicting the statement of Mr. GARFIELD. The Speaker presented the Senate concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment from Monday next to the third Monday in September. An excited discussion arose, during which the questions of impeachment, the President's probable action during the recess, the Tax and Funding bills, and the effect of distributing arms to the South, were all debated. The resolution was finally agreed to, yeas 85, nays 69. The report of the Committee on Elections, rejecting the claim of Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, to the seat now occupied by Mr. PILE, was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from Havana states that the coasting steamer *Almendares* exploded her boilers in that port yesterday morning. Five persons were killed and fifty wounded.

The citizens of Boston yesterday gave a reception to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS at Agricultural Hall. A large number of the leading men of the city were present. The address of welcome was delivered by WILLIAM GRAY, and was briefly replied to by Mr. ADAMS.

Miss MARY LAWLER and Miss ANNIE LAVENS were drowned at Atlantic City, Penn., yesterday, while bathing. They ventured beyond their depth and were carried away before assistance could reach them. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Gen. BUCHANAN, on the 15th instant, issued an order suspending J. J. SHERIDAN, a clerk in the office of Mr. THOMAS DIVINE, Sub-Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Thibodaux, La., for intemperance, and for committing an assault upon a female domestic in the house of a citizen; also suspending Mr. THOMAS DIVINE for arresting Mr. JAMES ROGERS, Justice of the Peace, while in the discharge of his duty, by means of a forged order purporting to have been issued by His Excellency Gov. WARMOTH, thereby interfering with the course of justice, in direct and positive violation of existing orders from headquarters, and to the scandal of the Bureau.

Mr. MCQUESTION, who was stabbed at Litchfield, N. H., by a lad escaped from the Reform School, did not die, as was reported, but is alive and in a fair way of recovery, although he was very dangerously wounded. His assailant was arrested, and is now in jail.

A saloon-keeper in Troy voluntarily went before a Justice on Wednesday morning, and took an oath not to drink any intoxicating liquor during the next five years.

THOMAS HOPWOOD, a shoemaker, living in Stratford, Canada, on Saturday night last, enraged at the infidelity of his wife and the duplicity of his apprentice, severely maltreated the woman, and with a shoemaker's knife cut off the boy's ears.

ROBT. M. DOUGLAS, a son of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, has entered upon his duties as Private Secretary to Gov. HOLDEN of North Carolina.

ISAAC MOORE, a negro, was arrested and placed in jail in Belair, Harford County, Md., on Wednesday, for assaulting, with evil intentions, a respectable young lady. In the afternoon, when he was brought before a magistrate, a mob overpowered the officers and, amid great excitement, carried off the prisoner and hung him.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon. A proposition to disinfect the public streets with carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, was adopted, the work to be commenced in the First, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards forthwith. Dr. HARRIS, in urging immediate action in the matter, stated to the Board that the filthy condition of the streets was the main source of the present excessive mortality by diarrhoeal diseases—240 persons having died in this City during the past five days, from this cause.

The B'naie B'rith Jewish Convention met yesterday morning at 18 East Sixteenth-street, and after the transaction of some business, visited the new Synagogue in Fifth-avenue, and the Jewish Orphan Asylum. They then proceeded to Sion Park, where a concert took place, and speeches were made by Messrs. GREENBAUM, FELSENTHAL, WOLFE and GOODHEART. A collation and a ball closed the evening.

The Clothing Cutter's Union resolved last evening to demand four dollars per day on and after the 27th inst.

The Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Club held a meeting at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening. Addresses were delivered by a number of gentlemen present, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

The first grand Democratic ratification meeting of the campaign, to promote the interests of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in Kings County, was held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, J. C. Rogers, Hon. Demas Barnes, Hon. Francis A. Mallison, E. W. Bloom, Thos. E. Pearsall, C. C. Eagan, Edmund Driggs, S. M. Ostrander and others.

Commissioner OSBORN yesterday dismissed the complaint against WM. E. SHELDON, a claim agent, charged with defrauding the Government by presenting forged bounty papers to the Treasury Department. This action was due to recent developments which vindicated the entire innocence of the accused.

Cotton was dull yesterday at about former prices. Breadstuffs were comparatively quiet; fresh ground flour was firmer, as were also corn and oats and Western wheat, while Spring wheat was cheaper. Provisions were quiet. Pork was lower. Lard was a shade dearer. Groceries and freights were inactive.

The Republican Party in the State.

We are glad to notice in the published proceedings of the State Central Committee evidence of a desire to heal the differences which have long impaired the Republican strength in this City. The subject was referred by the Syracuse Convention to the Committee; and its reported action at Albany on Wednesday indicates a temper which must facilitate the restoration of harmony. The Executive Committee has been intrusted with full power to act, and we hope that its proceedings will result in the removal of outstanding causes of coolness, if not positive quarrel. These causes are mainly personal in their nature, and present no difficulty which firmness and judgment on the part of the Committee may not surmount. So far as we know, there is no presumption on one side, and there can no longer be any excuse for proscription on the other.

The interests of the party and of the country demand the undivided strength of all shades of Republican opinion. The differences within the party ranks are minor in comparison with those which separate Republicans from the Democracy; and there can be no justification for the continuance of dissension based upon a free exercise of individual judgment. It should be enough that all sections of the party accept its platform, National and State, and are prepared to work cordially for the success of its candidates. More than this no rational man will ask; more than this no honest man will concede.

No Backing Down!

The Southern Democrats will tolerate no attempt to explain away the meaning of the Seymour and Blair ticket. Mr. BUCKALEW's declaration in the Senate, that he "does not coincide with Gen. BLAIR as to the necessity of overthrowing the Reconstruction laws," and Mr. DAVIS' belief, expressed in the same body, that "there will be no attempt to set up any other Governments in the South than those now organized,"—are made the texts of very stern lectures on the criminality of receding from the obvious intent of the party policy. The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of "the courage required by the canvass," assails the apologetic tone in which the leading organs of the party, and its prominent members in Congress, discuss the issues raised by the New-York Convention. "Already," says the *Examiner*, "we are not without indications that some of the recognized leaders of the party are terrified at the sound of their own bugle-blast." Referring more particularly to speeches in the Senate, it remarks:

"If this is the mode in which the platform is to be vindicated and defended, it would be better to hold another Convention, and call it in. Better strike a flag than defend it in such fashion. And if this is the kind of battle which the Democratic champions are to lead, they might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already. The South, at least, mean something when they protest against negro-supremacy reconstruction as intolerable, and as eternal war and not peace."

The Southern wing of the party is in earnest, no doubt. BLAIR knew how to "fire the Southern heart," and he fired it; and the nomination was his reward. The Convention may not have intended all that its action signifies. It sacrificed something to buncombe, and the wishes of the Southern delegates, and in the effort went further than any party can go without insuring defeat. The wily leaders are now trying to modify and moderate the import of the language employed, and to throw off the responsibility which the adoption of extreme views involves.

Against this cowardice and bad faith, the class represented by the Richmond *Examiner* indignantly protest. They bargained for a policy of revolution, and will not be put off with vague promises, signifying nothing. They helped to nominate SEYMOUR and BLAIR on a platform pledging the party to a forcible overthrow of the new Governments, and they will be content with nothing less.

In truth, the enemies of reconstruction at the South helped to nominate the New-York ticket, and propose to help to elect it, on the ground that it indicates an aggressive course. They have reunited their fortunes with those of the Democracy because the latter has issued a declaration of war against the work of Congress in all its parts. They demand the unconditional restoration of the Governments which Congress abolished, and the revival of the white supremacy which Congress abrogated.

Mr. BUCKALEW's remark explains how the Northern leaders propose to escape from the dilemma. Their plan is to fasten upon BLAIR exclusive responsibility for the opinions and purposes which convict the party as an organization hostile to law and order. But the trick will be unsuccessful. The Blair letter is an infamous and incendiary document, but it is not more so than the platform itself. The platform assails the Reconstruction acts "as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," and Gen. BLAIR does no more. He merely pushes the avowal to its logical result, and insists that the duty of a Democratic President will be to pull down what the party, in Convention assembled, condemns as "revolutionary and void." The odium which is heaped upon BLAIR, therefore, attaches to the Convention, and now also to President JOHNSON, who preaches the same anarchical doctrine.

The impatience of the fire-eaters when Northern Democrats endeavor to divest the party policy of its revolutionary attributes, is not surprising. Neither wing occupies a pleasant position. The Northern managers are aware that no party can commit itself to a course involving civil war without incurring overwhelming defeat. The Southern leaders, again, know that unless the extreme view be adhered to without flinching, "they might as well abandon the field, for they are whipped already." So the Richmond journalist says, and he ought to know.

Our Watering Places.

The Americans have a great deal to learn, after all, about the best methods of amusement and healthful enjoyment at watering places. We have Summer resorts enough—Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport, Cape May, and a hundred others as fine or as famous. And there is abundance of natural attractions at these places. The springs are salt, or bitter, or nauseating, or tasteless enough; the surf is high enough; the mountains are steep enough; the roads and woods and the scenery in general are lovely enough to suit the most exacting. But we lack the European methods of social enjoyment, and, more particularly, the European system of bringing all the guests together for pleasant and informal intercourse. A writer in one of the August magazines brings out this last point very strongly by his contrast between our American resorts and his own experience at Kissingen. There the public pleasure grounds, facing the main street, on one side of which are the hotels, are the main attractions of the place. They contain the springs; and around, graded walks, thickly set with shade trees, invite all the residents, while the Kurgarten itself, a space of five acres, is "the social focus."

We are supposed to go to watering places for open-air life; but precious little of it do some some of us get, except by serious bills for carriage hire. The hotel is usually the main part of our watering-place life; whereas, in reality, it should be one of the least parts. It would shock a hotel proprietor to have his house used chiefly as a lodging-place—for the benefit of a room and a bed, and yet that should be the chief use of his place. It would shock him, probably, to find all his guests breakfasting, and perhaps dining or supping, out of doors—and yet such a custom would be precisely suited to the season on fine days, and precisely what would be for the benefit of health-seekers and pleasure-seekers. If, again, we could substitute for the close parlors of the hotels or the stupid streets of the town, fine open grounds where all the guests of all the hotels assemble, and that not for a moment, but to pass the day, as in an open-air parlor, it would be a greater improvement still.

The trouble is, however, as the writer already referred to says, that we cannot, with our republican institutions, endure the civic interference with public amusements, to which, in great measure, the comfort and success of European pleasure resorts are due. There, these great public gardens, these handsomely-kept grounds, and fine promenades, and decorated halls and arcades for dancing, music, and conversation, and cool arbors, and pleasant seats under the trees—all these are controlled and regulated by the municipal authorities. However, in many of our watering places, the hotel proprietors might at least effect some approach toward the European system, by combining to render outdoor life attractive, instead of spending all their skill and means to build up their hotels, each against the other.

It may be thought that establishing "social centres" in open parks or gardens would be attended with disorderly and disagreeable circumstances. But experience—at least in Europe—does not show this to be the fact. The guests go thither for acquaintance and conversation, as to a social exchange, and it is rare that these privileges are abused. At all events, it is clear enough that we in America have not got to the perfection of life at watering places, and that we may profitably take some hints from the way they do these things in the Old World.

Politics in New-Jersey.

The nomination by the Republicans of Mr. JOHN I. BLAIR for Governor of New-Jersey, has had a most salutary effect upon the Democrats by compelling them to drop the small politicians who were intriguing so desperately for advancement, and inducing them to put forward as their candidate a gentleman of respectable talent and recognized influence. Mr. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, who was nominated by the Democratic Convention at Trenton on Wednesday, is about fifty years of age, and at present resides in Morristown. He has been known to some extent in State politics, having been for several terms a member of the New-Jersey Legislature. More recently he has become largely interested in the coal trade, in which he has amassed considerable property. A year or more ago he was elected President of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, and the influence which he is supposed to possess through this organization, has doubtless had much to do with his nomination. He is personally far less popular than Mr. BLAIR, who has all his life been identified with the interests of the State, and even in proportion to his means he has no such noble record of generous and disinterested munificence as that of Mr. BLAIR to strengthen him with the community at large. Still he was the only candidate before the Democratic Convention who possessed any elements of character which were likely to exert the slightest influence in arresting the disaffection which Mr. BLAIR's nomination was sure to create in the strong Democratic district where he has so long resided, and it is extremely doubtful whether even Mr. RANDOLPH's name can do much to keep the farmers of Sussex, Morris and Warren Counties, who have known Mr. BLAIR so long and so well, faithful to their party allegiance.

As regards the political issues involved in the campaign, the contest is not to be a doubtful one. Each candidate accepts the platform of principles as laid down by the National Conventions of the parties to which they respectively belong, according to their obvious and honest interpretation. Mr. BLAIR was one of the firmest supporters of the Government even in the darkest days of the war, and has uniformly, both publicly and privately, insisted upon the full payment of the national debt, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. In his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. RANDOLPH avowed himself in favor of repudiation by paying off the debt in greenbacks, and the fact that he strengthened himself in this position by quoting Messrs. STEVENS and BUTLER as his authorities will not make him or his doctrine any more popular with the conservative farmers of the rural districts who have invested their slowly accumulated savings in United States bonds.

At present Mr. BLAIR is out West, arranging his business interests there so that he may be free to enter upon the campaign with his accustomed vigor and energy. The contest is sure to be one of the most spirited which has ever taken place in New-Jersey, and the Republicans have every reason to hope for a successful issue.

The Broadway Widening Job.

The project to widen Broadway, from Seventeenth to Fifty-ninth-street, to which we referred a day or two since as having been revived by the Common Council, seems to be clearly illegal, as well as obnoxious to the interests of most of the property-holders. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom the task of engineering the scheme has been confided, pretend to say that they have discovered a law which empowers them to tear down and destroy at discretion. At a recent meeting of the Committee, the Chairman developed the authority under which the Common Council propose to take action in this case, by referring to a clause of section 177 of the laws of 1813, which reads as follows:

"It shall also be lawful for the said Common Council to extend, enlarge, straighten or otherwise improve any street or avenue, or part of a street or public place or places already laid out and formed or opened in any part of said City, *not laid out into streets, avenues, squares or public places by the Commissioners aforesaid.*"

The "Commissioners aforesaid," here alluded to, were appointed under the act of April 3, 1807, to lay out that part of the City above Eighth-street. The law under which they acted has never been repealed, and the identical statute under which the Common Council now claims to exercise authority is confirmatory of the law of 1807 in its essential provisions. It is well known that lawyers sometimes differ as regards the proper construction of the most simple and plainly worded laws that are framed; but how the Common Council can twist the meaning of the clause we have quoted, into giving them the power to alter the streets which were laid out by the Commissioners under the law of 1807, is a question that the most astute and hair-splitting expounders of statute law will fail to solve. A grosser perversion of plain language could scarcely be mentioned. The authority to carry on this Broadway job is denied in the most explicit terms by the very law under which the Common Council assumes to act.

The Interests of the South.

It is clear that the South can gain nothing, and that it must suffer material loss from the accession to power of the Democratic Party at this time, especially considering the policy which it has recently adopted.

In the first place, the interests of no section of the country can be considered apart from the good of the whole. Nature has made the United States a unit, and the Republican Party for nearly eight years has been only executing the edicts of Nature. Consolidation has been attempted only to the extent that the instinct of national unity and preservation made it a necessity. All future Americans, Northern and Southern, will rejoice over the death and burial of that most dangerous of heresies—State soverignty, involving the theory of rightful secession, of national disintegration. The abolition of slavery is already recognized by the wisest men at the South as conducive to the material interests of that section; and that it has been a benefit to all sections, both as the occasion of an era of more perfect development in every sphere of industry, and also as obliterating the principal cause of internal dissension, is unquestionable.

And how does the case stand as to the results of reconstruction? Two of its so-called injurious features are already disappearing by self-limitation. Already in six out of the ten Southern States, by the decree of Gen. GRANT, and in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, military interference with civil government has ceased; and soon, by the restoration of the other four, it will also cease within their limits. The Freedmen's Bureau bill, by the act of Congress, is virtually limited to the present year. But both military government and the Freedmen's Bureau have been a greater injury to Northern tax-payers than to Southern citizens. The latter, in a period of almost anarchy, have been relieved from many evils by the presence of our army; and by the Freedmen's Bureau they have avoided expenses for the support of the indigent which it would have been difficult for them to bear.

As to negro supremacy in the South through universal suffrage—it is only a bugbear. The recent election in Mississippi, where the black population outnumbers the white, proves that such supremacy is an impossibility. In all the Southern States, except Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, the whites largely outnumber the blacks. It is true that at present a large number of the whites are disfranchised, but this disfranchisement would long ago have been repealed if a proper temper had been manifested in the South; the repeal of this feature is certain the moment that it becomes safe and expedient.

Just so soon as the present issues are settled and the country is fully restored, we predict that negro suffrage will not appear objectionable to the more reasonable of the Southern whites. Other questions will then divide parties—those of finance, foreign policy, the tariff, and internal improvements. Upon such issues there can be no line of division drawn between Southern whites and Southern blacks. In connection with such issues "a war of races" is an absurdity.

Then is it not apparent that for the South the sooner the present issues die out the better? But the recently proclaimed policy of the Democratic Party makes it certain that the accession of that party to power will keep these issues alive for years to come. We have had a four years' quarrel between the President and the two Houses of Congress. Will the quarrel be any more amicable, any more easy of settlement between a Republican Senate, on the one side, and a Democratic President and House of Representatives, on the other? And if, as Gen. BLAIR threatens, the Senate is to be overridden and silenced by a Democratic Dictatorship, will that help the nation on to harmony? Will it not rather aggravate the animosities which disturb us at present? Revolutions rarely tend toward national quiet and harmony.

The only hope of the South—the only hope of this whole country—is in the accomplishment of what was begun by the war, and what is now being consummated by the Congressional plan of reconstruction; and this hope can only be realized by the success of GRANT and COLFAX in the November elections.

MINOR TOPICS.

Talk about impeachment is resumed once more in Washington—owing principally to the President's declaration of the invalidity of the Southern State Governments, which has aroused the apprehensions of the members just admitted from those States. Since the admission of the Southern Senators, and since the transmission of his veto of the Electoral College bill on Monday, there would be no difficulty, we suppose, in finding a two-thirds majority of the Senate in favor of Mr. JOHNSON's conviction and removal. It may be possible that the perils by which he will always be environed as long as he remains in the Presidency, and of which he is constantly reminded, will exercise such an influence upon him as to prevent his behaving in such a way as to raise another impeachment excitement. It would be far more dangerous than the last.

If the testimony given before the Coroner in the case of the drowned policeman, HENRY CORBETT, is to be credited, the Captain of the steamer *Seth Low*, one ANDREW J. BLOODGOOD, must be as heartless a man as has ever lived. He was employed to tranship passengers from an excursion barge lying in midstream to the shore. The Police officer and half a dozen of the excursionists fell from the barge into the river. This BLOODGOOD was called on to save them from drowning. He refused his assistance, making use of cruel and profane language, and added to the peril of the people who were struggling in the river by starting his steamer ahead at speed and overwhelming them in the back water. We are glad that the Coroner has placed him under heavy bonds to appear for trial if the Grand Jury shall indict him for his conduct.

It is worthy of note that the ablest Generals whom the Confederacy had during the war—such commanders as Gen. LEE, and Gen. JOE JOHNSTON and Gen. LONGSTREET, are refraining from putting themselves forward as political leaders, and avoiding the indulgence of such threats of rebellion and revolution as we are hearing in the Seymour interest. On the other hand, such rebel officers as WISE (for he was a Major-General) and HAMPTON and FORREST and COBB, and TOOMBS (for *he* also was a Major-General) and BEAUREGARD, and BUCKNER and HUMPHREY MARSHALL, (for he likewise was a Major-General,) are pretentiously resuming their old places as leaders of the Democracy, and are indulging in insolent threats which foreshadow another rebellion that will give them the opportunity of "fighting their battles o'er again." If these noisy and obstreperous rebel Generals would observe and imitate the conduct of such men as LEE, JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET, they would do a great deal more for the South than they will ever do by pretensions and presumption.

Is not Mr. BELMONT, the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, feeling pretty sharply the reproaches and objurgations that are coming from all parts of Europe against his party on account of the financial policy it has proclaimed? How can he explain his position to those who have invested millions in our securities through his representations and through his agency. We do not wonder at the reports of his embarrassment, and it would be astonishing indeed if he felt inclined to invest very largely in the success of the Tammany platform, or to labor very expensively for its triumph.

The Free-Trade League had occasion to laugh into silence one of the speakers at the meeting on Tuesday night. This revolutionary genius displayed enough knowledge of political economy to be elected a member of Congress. He had a plan of taxation by which, he said, he would levy a tax of 1 per cent. on $1,000, 2 per cent. on $2,000, 3 per cent. on $3,000, &c., until $100,000 incomes and upward were reached, when entire confiscation should be the rule; and this system, he urged, would protect the poor and place the burden upon the rich, where it belonged. No time should be lost in sending Mr. SHANNAHAN to Washington.

In connection with the establishment of an American Scientific and Philosophical Institute, which has lately been proposed in this City, the letter of our Paris correspondent, giving some account of the French Institute and its academies, will be read with interest. We hope that those of our scholars and *savants*, who took the matter in hand so actively a few weeks ago, have not got discouraged with their efforts.

Before his nomination, SEYMOUR argued in the speech he delivered at Cooper Institute, that the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt in an honorable manner, would be a very easy matter to a country possessed of such resources as this. His doctrine was right and his argument sound. And yet, a few days after, he accepted a nomination for the Presidency on a platform which virtually pronounced the country bankrupt, and proposed to get out of the difficulty by a sneaking scheme of repudiation.

The utilizing of criminals, by compelling them to work at trades or other industries in our State prisons, saves the public a good part of their expense. Paupers, also, so far as possible, ought everywhere to be put at some labor of which they are capable. We observe that the Kings County Supervisors have resolved to take steps for the erection of workshops in sufficient number to employ all paupers in the Almshouse having trades, and also for the purchase of a piece of ground, in addition to that already owned by the county, for the employment of unskilled labor, and for the establishment of a dairy, to supply the county buildings with milk—the same to be managed by pauper labor. The step is an excellent one, and will be for the benefit both of the paupers and the public.

That ridiculous fat old rebel Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, whose exploits during the war have not yet been entirely forgotten, is delivering speeches for SEYMOUR that will do the South more damage than all the battles he ever perpetrated. His Louisville speech, of which our Louisville letter yesterday gave some account, seems to have been a fearfully belligerent affair. Null and void were the Reconstruction acts and Radical usurpations, enormities, frauds, rapacities and despotisms. Atrocious, infamous, unconstitutional and invalid, was the entire Congressional policy. A grand fraud, a gross insult, a damning stigma upon the South, was the Fourteenth Amendment, which he denounced with sovereign contempt and bitterness. Of course he is a sweeping financial as well as political repudiator, and he proposes to grind out greenbacks *ad infinitum* to pay off and get rid of the "bloated Yankee bondholders." We feel that Gen. MARSHALL is seeking revenge for the bad treatment and severe punishment he got in Kentucky from several Union officers during the late "unpleasantness."

The fact that one-third of the 160 milkmen of Chicago have been found, on investigation, to supply pure milk, speaks better for the character and morals of the place than anything we have recently heard about it. Would it not be well for our Board of Health to give some attention to the milk supply of this City? The Chicago Inspector warned the people by publishing the names of the adulterators.

The London *Spectator* says that the Republicans of America will "have only to raise the cry of 'GRANT and Honesty' to carry the whole country." It is a good idea and a good cry. The American people, after having sacrificed everything for their country, will not consent to have their country's flag dishonored by the foul stain of repudiation.

On Tuesday next the lately-elected President of Peru, Col. BALTA, will be inaugurated. He is a man of great ability, of a peaceful disposition, and extremely popular with the Peruvians. He has it in his power to do a vast amount of good to his country—a country which, but for the internal revolutions that frequently distract it, would rapidly grow in wealth, population, strength and influence. We wish success to the administration of President BALTA.

The Republican State Convention of Missouri have adopted a resolution particularly indorsing the third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the National platform, and reaffirming that the payment of the National debt is part of the National honor, and that good faith and justice are as obligatory upon Governments as upon men, and that the spirit of the contract is more of its life even than its letter, and that "we spurn and utterly condemn the evasion of our National obligations, as proposed by the Democratic Convention, as ruinous to the credit and material interests of the country." We are constantly receiving these evidences of the honorable feeling and good faith of the Republican Party throughout the country, notwithstanding the defection and trickery of such self-constituted leaders as STEVENS and BUTLER.

The London *Spectator* suggests a rather difficult question in morals. A boy of fifteen got hold of BULWER's novel of *Paul Clifford*, and he became so captivated with the life of a highwayman, that he at once commenced the work of robbery by breaking open a till and taking flight with its contents. The little fool has been caught and sentenced to be incarcerated for four years. He owes his sentence, like scores of others, to BULWER; yet who (says the *Spectator*) can say that BULWER ought to be imprisoned for what was to him an intellectual speculation? We don't presume to attempt the solution of a question so profound as this; but we have no doubt justice will not be administered upon BULWER. Literary men have terrible responsibilities.

The financial ground of the Democrats is practically a plea of national bankruptcy;—we are unable, they say, to redeem the pledges of the Government. There is no doubt that they would quickly justify this plea if they had possession of power.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The first dramatic version of the extraordinary novel by CHARLES READE and DION BOUCICAULT called "Foul Play," and which, curiously enough, turns out to be a narration founded upon a French play produced in 1862, and called "Le Portefeuille Rouge," will be given at the New-York Theatre on the 3d of next month. The play embraces the chief incidents of the novel. The first act represents the arrest of *Rev. Robert Penfold* for forgery; the second, the incidents at Hobarts Town, the departure of the *Shannon* and *Proserpine* for England, together with the effort of *Penfold* to save *Helen Rolleston* from the dangers besetting her through the love of *Arthur Wardlaw*. The next act represents the scuttling of the *Proserpine* and then the rescue of *Helen Rolleston* from the island where she has resided alone with *Robert Penfold* for a year. The next act brings about important discoveries respecting the villainy of *Arthur Wardlaw*, and the play concludes with his death and the restoration to society of *Penfold* and his union with *Helen Rolleston*.

The rehearsals by the excellent company engaged have given promise that the play will be as popular here as it has been in England. The scenery, machinery and costumes are all new, and Mr. H. TISSINGTON has composed the incidental music. The chief artists engaged to sustain the play are Messrs. D. H. Harkins, J. G. Burnett, J. B. Studley, McKee Rankin, Welsh Edwards, A. H. Davenport, Miss Louise Hawthorne, and Miss Mary Wells.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Reception of Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Ex-Minister to England—The Address of Welcome and the Response—The Hand-Shaking—A Large Assemblage of Distinguished Gentlemen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

On the 21st of January, 1861, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, as a Representative in Congress, stood up in his seat and delivered himself of a patriotic and eloquent speech on "the state of the Union," in the course of which he said, after having fully and calmly examined and analyzed the grounds furnished to sustain the complaints made by the party of secession, that "while at any and at all times I shall labor to uphold the great principles of liberty, without which this grand system of ours would seem to be a mockery and a show, I shall gladly strive to give no just ground to enemies and traitors to expand the circle of mischief they may do." The distinguished gentleman who thus uttered a sentiment breathing the spirit of that integrity, manliness and firmness which characterized the public acts of three generations of lineal descendants, in one family, soon thereafter found himself clothed by his Government with grave responsibilities as a diplomatic agent at the Court of St. James. And it was then and there that Mr. ADAMS, more than ever before, honored his country as a patriot and a statesman by his labors and triumphs in the crisis of our existence as a nation. It can now be said, in the most emphatic manner, that Mr. ADAMS did gladly and successfully "strive to give no just ground to enemies and traitors to expand the circle of mischief" the agents of secession in England essayed to accomplish. It is perhaps difficult for the loyal masses in our country to discover or to appreciate fully the valuable services of Mr. ADAMS while in a foreign land, but the fact that through his sagacity the relations between this country and England during the rebellion remained peaceful and friendly, suggests at once that the brilliant diplomacy of Mr. ADAMS is entitled to an equal credit with the brilliant success of our Generals at home. And now, after seven years' faithful performance of duty, Mr. ADAMS has returned to the home of his friends and his ancestors, to the beautiful town of Quincy, which claims him as a citizen and a neighbor, but not without receiving a share of that public recognition which our citizens have shown to GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and other distinguished warriors.

A few days since, a large number of Mr. ADAMS' oldest and best friends, comprising some of the wealthiest merchants and business men in Boston and vicinity, addressed him a letter, in which they expressed the earnest hope that the Ex-Minister would appoint a day, that they might offer to him in person the respect and gratitude they felt for the great public service he had rendered to our common country. The request was accepted, and Thursday, July 23, was the day selected for the reception. The committee having the arrangements in hand, named Horticultural Hall, as the place. Contrary to expectation, the reception was an entirely informal affair, and as democratic in its details as one can imagine. There was no parade of any kind, and no political demonstrations—not even the charming strains of a brass band to chase away the waiting moments ere the distinguished statesman made his appearance in the hall. At the hour of 12 the hall was well filled with the friends and citizens, with a good sprinkling of the fair sex. The decorations in the hall were plain, arranged in a tasty manner. Over the platform was the coat-of-arms of the United States, and at the right that of the State of Massachusetts, and at the left the seal of the City of Boston. These were supported by the American flag, and connected by a graceful combination of the national colors. The windows of the hall were curtained with the American flag, and the front of the gallery at the end of the hall supported a cluster of American flags supported on either side by shields, streamers and graceful festoons. At the appointed hour, Hon. Mr. ADAMS, escorted by the Committee of Arrangements, of which Hon. WILLIAM GRAY was chairman, entered the hall and took a seat on the platform amid the cheers of those present. Accompanying the Committee was Commodore RODGERS' staff and a number of prominent civilians. Mr. GRAY stepped forward, and addressing himself to Mr. ADAMS, welcomed him in behalf of the citizens of Boston, alluding to the distinguished services of himself and others of his family.

Mr. ADAMS, in coming forward to respond, was received with hearty applause. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT, MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: You have been used so long a time back to hear the voices of accomplished speakers who make to you addresses upon public occasions somewhat resembling this, that I fear you will be very much disappointed when I say to you that I have little to respond to the remarks, most friendly and complimentary, which have been made by the Chairman of the Committee, beyond expressing to him and to all of you my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the kindness which you have manifested toward me. I might indeed, perhaps, have endeavored, by an elaborate effort, to make an address on the topics alluded to by your Chairman, which would have been acceptable to you; but large experience has taught me that in making such an address, I might have been too much absorbed in thinking what I might be going to say, or how I might be going to acquit myself, to be able to indulge in the real feeling in which I wish to indulge upon this occasion. That feeling is a desire to meet you, not collectively, as an assemblage gathered for any specific purpose, but as individual and personal friends who have come to meet me, and with every one of whom I would be glad to shake hands. And now, Mr. GRAY, if you will give me the liberty, I will come forward, and if there is anybody, who wishes personally to express any feelings he may entertain in regard to any service he may think I have done, I shall value his hearty shake of the hand much more than any formal expression of approval."

At the conclusion of Mr. ADAMS' remarks, and in response to his wishes, the company present approached the platform, and in a few minutes the Ex-Minister found himself closely surrounded by old friends, neighbors and citizens generally. The venerable men, with silvered locks and bent forms, who presented themselves were introduced to Mr. ADAMS by the Chairman, and after a while the formality of introduction gave place to a rapid round of hand-shaking and conversation, in which nearly all present indulged. After an hour had been spent in this renewal of his personal relations, Mr. ADAMS, with the Chairman of the Committee, retired. The occasion was one of great pleasure. VIGIL.

HAYTI.

The Expected Assault on Port-au-Prince—Salnave Fortifying the City—Proclamation by Gen. Faubert—The Trouble with the British Consul.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, July 10, 1868.

Up to the present time the expected assault upon the Capital has not been made by the Revolutionary forces, although they are now within four miles of the city. It is believed that the grand assault will take place on or about the 17th instant. In anticipation of it, Gen. PETION FAUBERT, who is in command of the Cacos army, has issued a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, calling upon them to rise, as he approaches the city, and aid him in driving SALNAVE, whom he designates a heartless tyrant, from power, and thus save their city from the flames, to which, rumor says, SALNAVE has threatened to give Port-au-Prince, sooner than allow it to fall into the hands of the insurgents. FAUBERT also invites all foreigners, resident in Port-au-Prince, to join in helping to expel SALNAVE.

In the meantime SALNAVE, who is a man of great energy, is preparing for the attack with the utmost vigor and determination. All the forts around Port-au-Prince have been greatly strengthened; the city has been placed under martial law, and every precaution is taken to guard against a surprise. While thus engaged, however, the President has not neglected to take steps for conciliating those who are in arms against him. A few days ago he sent a deputation to the rebel camp, consisting of Gens. PHILLIPPEAUX, PIERRE and SANTONAX, and Senators PROPHETE, COCO, DAUPHIN and DUVAL, to offer an amnesty to the rebels provided they forthwith laid down their arms and submitted to the authority of the constitutional Government. The terms were peremptorily rejected; and in an order of the day addressed to his soldiers, FAUBERT said that the only answer to be given to such a proposition as that which had been submitted to them was, "*Down with Salnave!*" There can be no compromise, says the order, between the patriot army and SALNAVE, the assassin. The people will not allow themselves to be deceived twice by him. Nothing was left but to prosecute the war until they should gain their end, or perish in the attempt to rid the country of its present ruler.

Matters are becoming quite complicated between the President and the British Consul. In former revolutions in Hayti, those who have been compromised by active political partisanship, and who felt themselves in danger from the triumphant party, have always sought refuge at the Consulates, pending an opportunity to get away from the country. This time the privilege of asylum has been abused to such an extent that SALNAVE, for the sake of his own safety, issued an order forbidding the reception of refugees at the Consulates. Acting upon this prohibition, the American Minister had declined to receive any more of these people at the United States Consulate. The British Consul, on the contrary, continues to afford them refuge, and persistence in such a course cannot fail to lead to very grave difficulties as SALNAVE is determined that those who are plotting against him shall not receive the protection of a foreign flag on Haytian soil. This affair, taken in connection with other matters of a similar kind, has led to the suspicion that the British Consul sympathizes with the rebels. SALNAVE, who is a thorough republican, has, it is well known, no love for the English, who helped GEFFRARD to defeat his first attempt to overthrow the late Government. On the other hand, the best understanding seems to exist between him and the American Minister. Mr. HOLLISTER, who is using his influence in the interests of peace and of a stable Government in Hayti. It is not expected that the British Consul will yield, and it is said that he has made a demand upon SALNAVE for compensation for injuries, alleged to have been recently sustained by an English war vessel in Haytian waters.

The Haytian war steamer *Galatea*, purchased some time back from the United States Government, and lately sent to New-York for repairs, is anxiously looked for here. Her arrival will be a great accession of strength to SALNAVE, the officers and crew of the vessel being all devoted adherents of his.

In several parts of the country, a strong reaction of feeling has set in in favor of SALNAVE, notably in the town of Jacmel, in the South, which has been one of the strongholds of the rebellion. Should FAUBERT fail in the attack he contemplates making upon Port-au-Prince, the insurrection will not long survive the defeat.

Letter from Senator Sumner.

The following letter from Senator SUMNER is in explanation of his letter, recently published, addressed to Major SMITH, of Norfolk, Va., and referring to the proposed election of a colored man to the Senate:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
Washington, July 17, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 14th inst. There seems to be some strange misunderstanding. It is my habit always to answer every letter which I receive, and, of course, I am frequently without the means of ascertaining the character of my correspondents, or their objects. In the case to which you refer, an inquiry was addressed to me which I felt it my duty to answer, and which I had great satisfaction in answering according to my conviction of what is needed to secure the triumph of the cause of equal rights. Of course, I had no purpose of interfering in any election, and if my letter has been used as if that was its intention, I can only regret that it has been misapplied.

I am, Sir, very truly, CHARLES SUMNER.

TELEGRAMS.

The United States Tariff Discussed in the Corps Legislatif.

International Military Commission to be Held at St. Petersburg.

FRANCE

Debate in the Corps Legislatif on the United States High Tariff.

PARIS, Thursday, July 23.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, while a revenue bill was under consideration, a proposition was made, by way of amendment to the bill, to restore the duties which were formerly imposed on all American resinous products imported into France.

The proposition gave rise to a lively debate. It was supported on the ground that the restoration of the duties on imports from America was justified by the excessively high tariff now imposed by the United States on articles of French production.

The measure, however, was strongly opposed by the Free Trade members of the Chamber. M. OZENNE, member of the Council of State and Director of Foreign Commerce, explained the views of the Government. He said that they had closely watched the changes which had been made from time to time in the tariff laws of the United States, and they greatly lamented that such heavy burdens had been imposed upon French productions. But they were not disposed to adopt a system of retaliation, which could only result in injury to the commercial interests of both countries.

After further debate, the amendment was rejected.

An Editor Tried and Imprisoned for Libel.

PARIS, Thursday, July 23.

The proprietor of the *International*, a weekly journal published in London, has just been tried before one of the Courts of this city for libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of 3,000 francs and to four months imprisonment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords on Explosive Bullets—The Review of Volunteers.

LONDON, Thursday, July 23—Midnight.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord SHAFTESBURY asked if the Ministers could give the House any information concerning the reported proposition of the Russian Government for the disuse of explosive bullets.

The Earl of Malmesbury replied that Her Majesty's Government were in receipt of a circular from the Government of the Czar making the suggestion that all the great Powers unite in an agreement to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war. He added that his Government had reason to believe that Prussia had already given her consent to the proposal, and steps were now being taken for the meeting of an international military commission at an early day at St. Petersburg to consider the question and settle the details of a definite agreement.

In the House of Commons to-night, the bill providing for the purchase of all the telegraph lines in the United Kingdom by the Government, was finally passed.

The great annual volunteer review takes place on Saturday next, on Wimbledon Common. As in former years, the day will be observed in this city as a holiday. The Stock Exchange will be closed, and business will generally be suspended.

Reports of the harvest from all parts of the country show that the yield of the grain crops will be quite equal to the annual average.

RUSSIA.

Unfavorable Reports of the Crops.

LONDON, Thursday, July 23.

The harvest reports from Russia are unfavorable. The grain crops in the northern and middle sections of the Empire have turned out badly, the yield being unusually small and poor.

HAVANA.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Five Persons Killed and Fifty Wounded.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 23.

The boiler of the steam coaster *Almendares* exploded this morning in this harbor, killing five and wounding about fifty.

The weather is cool and pleasant.

Sugar—Offers are made at 7¾@8 reals per arroba for No. 12, Dutch Standard.

The steamship *Missouri* arrived here yesterday.

The Coal Miners' Strike in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, July 23.

The strike of the coal miners has apparently come to an end without achieving any result. LAMBERT'S army, which was to reach here to-day and overturn matters generally, failed to arrive, and parties arriving from Pittston say that on the arrival of the body at that place there was a general collapse. The first effect of the sheriff's proclamation was to disperse the band, and leave the head striker without followers. It is the general impression to-night that the strike has come to an end.

Associated Press Dispatch.

SCRANTON, Penn., Thursday, July 23.

The story of the strikers having killed a man at Pittston yesterday, is untrue. The party last night abandoned their purpose of coming to Scranton, and returned toward Wilkesbarre by different routes, being, in effect dispersed, and the movement at an end. All the miners about Pittston returned to work this morning. Mining has not been interrupted here.

A party of the strikers appeared at Kingston this morning, and stopped the Morgan and East Boston mines. They left in the direction of Plymouth. It is understood that any further interference will be resisted at the various works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company.

Sheriff VAN HEER has issued his proclamation warning the strikers to disperse, and notifying them that in case of refusal he will call on the Governor for military aid.

Georgia Restored to Civil Authority—Seymour and Blair Ratification Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, July 23.

Gen. MEADE has issued general orders, in substance the same as those issued in regard to Florida, that the Legislature of Georgia having complied with the acts of Congress, the Commanding-General orders that civil officers holding by military authority, or by reason of failure to have successors qualified, shall yield such offices and turn the same over to qualified successors, with all public property, archives, &c.; that the military must abstain from interference or control over the civil authority; writs of *habeas corpus* from the United States Courts must be respectfully obeyed, and the decisions of the Courts conformed to.

The Democracy to-day had a grand mass meeting and procession here. Addresses were made by Gens. TOOMBS, COBB and Hon. BENJAMIN HILL, opposing the Reconstruction acts as unconstitutional, and hoping for the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and pledging the South to support the Constitution and the Union of States as handed down by our forefathers.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Georgia, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby heartily approve and indorse the principles enunciated in the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention held in the City of New-York, July 4, 1868, and that to HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New-York, and FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, the nominees of that Convention for the office of President and Vice-President, the Democracy of Georgia will give a cordial and united support.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Difficulty at Mazatlan—Sufferings of the Poorer Classes—Naval News—Three Americans Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 23.

Advices from Mazatlan to July 15 have been received.

The excitement consequent upon the trouble between the British war-steamer *Chanticleer* and the Customs officials has about subsided. The port is still supposed to be under blockade to all Mexican vessels, although of late vessels have entered and sailed without distinction. The *Chanticleer* is lying off and on, apparently unconcerned. The closing of the port only a few days was distressing to the poorer classes, owing to the scarcity and advanced price of breadstuffs, the people being made dependent upon the States of Sonora and Jalisco for the necessaries of life. Corn is selling at $3 50 per bushel at Mazatlan, and other articles are in proportion. Many people anathematize the English as the cause of their grievances, and others censure the blind ignorance of their officials, who presume to treat the representatives of foreign nations as their own people.

A petition, signed by a large number of merchants and influential citizens of Mazatlan, was presented to the State Legislature to be laid before the general Congress, praying that the city be made a port of deposit. A similar petition has been made by the citizens of Durango and Colima, which also prays that Mazatlan be made a port of deposit.

The Fourth of July was duly observed at Mazatlan. At noon the United States steamer *Saranac* fired a national salute, which was answered from Fort Mexican. The national ensign floated from every public building in honor of the occasion. The American Consul received congratulations from his friends during the day, and in the evening Gen. CORONA and some thirty or forty friends presented their compliments.

The stage running between Rosara and Mazatlan had been robbed by highwaymen, supposed to be from Gen. PARA'S forces.

The steamer *Gussie Telfair*, running between Mazatlan and Acapulco, put into San Blas on account of an accident to her machinery.

The United States steamers *Lackawanna* and *Resaca* were at La Paz.

A boat from the steamer *Ajax*, while attempting to land passengers, capsized, drowning H. M. KENNY, the second officer, and two sailors named PETER BURKE and ANTONIO PEDRO. The bodies of KENNEDY and BURKE were found the next day and buried.

Fire in San Francisco—Mining and Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 23.

The San Francisco Glass Works were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Hall and Norcross Mining Company levied an assessment of $10 per share, delinquent Aug. 26.

The ship *Cremorne* cleared for New-York to-day.

Flour is in good demand for export at $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 75@$1 85.

Legal tenders 70¾.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, July 23.

The bill appropriating the Special Fund in the State Treasury to defray the expenses of the Legislature, and which was vetoed by Gov. WARMOUTH, was yesterday passed by both Houses over the veto.

A resolution calling upon the Commander of the Army for military aid was adopted by both Houses.

The House passed a resolution to appoint a committee to frame a new charter for the City of New-Orleans.

The Printing bill, as finally passed yesterday, gives the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House entire control of the State, municipal and parochial printing, and virtually empowers them to establish one Republican newspaper in each parish in the State.

Senator JEWELL, of the Printing Committee, speaking in opposition to the bill, offered to do the work prescribed for the official journal of the State at half rates and pay the State a bonus of $50,000 in gold yearly, and give a bond in $100,000.

Senator POINDEXTER, (colored, Radical,) spoke and voted against the bill on the ground of the enormous taxation it would involve.

Mr. O'HARA, (Radical,) advocated the bill on the ground that it was to support the Radical Party.

When the final vote was taken the Democrats left the House.

Base Ball Match at Worcester—The Concert and Ball Last Evening.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, July 23.

The base ball match between the Freshman Nines of Yale and Harvard University Clubs, resulted this afternoon in a victory for the Harvards, by a score of 39 to 19. The Harvards played loosely in the first innings, but steadily improved, and beat the Yales, whose fielding was below par.

The grand Regatta concert and ball was a splendid affair. An immense number of lady friends and admirers of Harvard and Yale collegians, from the thousands who are drawn to Worcester to witness the festivities, were present and were the graceful participants in the dancing. Gov. BULLOCK and the most prominent citizens of Worcester were also present.

It is estimated that over 20,000 strangers are in the city waiting for the great events of Friday, the third and last day.

Disaster on Lake Champlain—Two Men Killed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, July 23.

The steamer *United States*, of the Champlain Transportation Company, going south just after leaving her wharf in this city, at 10 o'clock to-night collided with the schooner *W. Wright*, of Burlington, loaded with stone. Of the three men on board the schooner one, CHARLES BLAIR, of Burlington, the owner of the schooner, was killed outright, and another, named CYRIL URNER, was knocked overboard and drowned. The other, PETER MEDDOW, was badly injured, and brought to this City on the steamer's boat. The wheelhouse of the *United States* was damaged considerably by the collision, which resulted from the neglect of the schooner to show proper lights, required by law. The schooner was towed to this city in a bad condition, by the steamer. No one on board the steamer was injured.

Yale College Commencement—Honorary Degrees.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, July 23.

The following honorary degrees were conferred to-day at the close of the Yale University Commencement:

Doctor of Laws—Charles J. McCurdy, of Lyme, Conn.; Charles J. Stille, of Pennsylvania; Joseph White, of Massachusetts.

Doctor of Divinity—Leverett Griggs, of Bristol, Conn.; Samuel G. Buckingham, of Springfield, Mass.

Master of Arts—George Brinley, of Hartford, Conn.; Elisha Carpenter, of Wethersfield, Conn.; C. A. Logan, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Isaac H. Bromley, of Hartford, Conn.; George W. Trow, of New-York; D. B. St. John Roosa, of New-York.

Doctor of Medicine—John Gray, of Groton, Conn.

Commencement at Mount Holyoke.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Thursday, July 23.

Forty-five young ladies graduated at the Mount Holyoke Seminary, in this town, to-day. Rev. E. N. KIRK made the principal address. A letter was read from Gov. BULLOCK.

Commencement Exercises at Dartmouth College—Honorary Delegates.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, July 23.

The Commencement at Dartmouth College to-day is well attended. The literary exercises afford much satisfaction. Gov. HARRIMAN, Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, and Judge DANIEL CLARK are among the distinguished persons present. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon SAMUEL G. BROWN, President of Hamilton College, and Doctor of Divinity upon NATHAN J. MORRISON, President of Olivet College.

WM. G. SAVAGE, of Franklin, and ROGERS S. HOWARD, of Woodstock, Vt., GEORGE R. PHILLIPS, of New-York City, and MOSES C. BIXBY, of Burmah, India, are among the Masters of Arts.

A Sad Drowning Casualty—Two Young Ladies Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, Penn., Thursday, July 23.

A distressing case of drowning occurred here this afternoon. About 2 o'clock Miss MARY LAWLER and Miss ANNIE LAVENS were bathing in the surf, and ventured out too far. They cried for help, but before assistance could be rendered the unfortunate young ladies were both carried away. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. Miss LAWLER was the daughter of MICHAEL LAWLER, proprietor of the Centre House in this city. Miss LAVENS was the daughter of Mr. JOHN LAVENS, a merchant in Granite-street, Philadelphia.

Appointment of Judges in Canada—Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot Inaugurated.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 23.

It is said that Chief Justice DUVAL, of the Court of Appeals, will retire and be succeeded by Judge CARON; also that Judges MONK and BERTHELET will be appointed to the Court of Appeals and be replaced on the Superior Court bench by Messrs. BETHUNE and BEAUDRY.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, July 23.

Lieut.-Gov. WILMOT was sworn into office to-day at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Murder of William R. Hopkins—Large Attendance of Negroes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, July 23.

WM. R. HOPKINS, the Tax Receiver, who was killed by ISAAC RUSSELL, on the night of the 21st inst., was buried to-day. An immense gathering of negroes, estimated at between 2,000 to 3,000, followed the body to the grave. About twenty white persons were present. The coffin was wrapped in the American flag. There has been no disturbance so far.

Billiards at Chicago—Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 23.

The match game of billiards between Prof. CARME and JOSEPH VERMULIN last night—1500 points for $500, was won by the former, Mr. VERMULIN making only 335 points.

Gen. J. W. SINGLETON was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fourth District at Monmouth yesterday.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, July 23.

The business to-day was of a local character in the State Legislature, except the Senatorial election, which resulted in the choice of Mr. WILLARD WARNER for the term ending 1871.

Gen. WARNER is from Ohio, and has been in the State since the close of the war. He was an officer on Gen. SHERMAN'S staff, and was a member of the last Ohio Senate.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Thursday, July 23.

A large and enthusiastic Democratic ratification meeting was held here to-night, in Monument-square. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR and the platform of the National Democratic Convention. The meeting was addressed by Hons. CHAS. E. PHILIPS, of Indiana, C. A. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, and others.

Suggested Enfranchisement of Whites in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 23.

A number of influential colored men are getting signatures to a petition to the Legislature, which meets next Monday, to enfranchise the whites. The Committee left for Knoxville to-day to present a petition to Gov. BROWNLOW, asking him to recommend to the Legislature the enfranchisement of the white population, now denied the right of suffrage.

Settlement of the Republican Troubles in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, July 23.

The division in the Republican ranks is being settled by the withdrawal of Messrs. MANN and HAZLEHURST.

The Convention reassembled to-day, and nominated CHARLES GIBBONS, a well-known lawyer, for District-Attorney.

Trade Meeting in Louisville—The Whisky and Tobacco Tax.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 23.

The trade meeting to-day adopted unanimously the following, which was ordered to be dispatched to the President of the United States, similar action having taken place at other points:

"It is very important to the commercial interests of this section that the bill reducing the tax on whisky and tobacco shall become a law."

An Army Officer Absconds from Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 23.

Lieut. WILLIAM S. MACKAY, of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, fled from Lynchburg yesterday with a considerable amount of money, obtained by fraud. Dispatches have been sent to all the military departments to effect his arrest.

Storm in Kansas—End of the Heated Term.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, July 23.

The storm to-day dispelled the excessive heat of the past few weeks. The thermometer has fallen from 98 this morning to 80 this evening.

Quite a damaging storm prevailed west of here last night. At Junction City ten houses are reported to have been blown down. The telegraph is prostrated, and communication is cut off west of Topeka.

Explosion of a Powder Mill in Maine—One Man Killed.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 23.

The new mill of the Oriental Powder Company, at Gorham, Me., blew up yesterday afternoon, killing BENJAMIN HAWKES. No other persons were injured.

Reception of Odd-Fellows in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, July 23.

Several lodges of Odd-Fellows from New-Hampshire, on a visit to their brethren here, were given a grand ball and collation last night, and to-day are having a harbor excursion and clam-bake.

Suicide of a Buffalo Merchant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, July 23.

JNO. WACKFMAN, a hardware merchant of this city, committed suicide at Clifton, Canada, yesterday, by cutting his throat. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause.

California Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 22.

The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* sailed to-day for Panama, with $402,000 in treasure, of which amount $387,000 is for New-York.

The Arizona Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 23.

Full official returns from the Arizona election, give Gov. McCORMICK, for delegate to Congress, 620 majority over both his opponents.

HON. HAMILTON WARD.—We notice that Hon. HAMILTON WARD, of New-York, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District of that State for the Forty-first Congress. In our judgment the Republican Party has honored itself in again choosing Mr. WARD as one of its standard-bearers. During the rebellion he was active in raising and organizing the State troops of the Empire State, and served with distinction as a member of the Thirty-ninth and present Congress. The renomination of Mr. WARD is particularly gratifying to the bold and sturdy Republicans of Maryland. In 1866, when Mr. SWANN began his betrayal of our party, Mr. WARD was earnest and active in encouraging our friends here, not only by his eloquent words, but by his presence in different parts of the State, aiding us in our canvass. He has always been known and recognized as the true and steadfast friend of the Southern Unionists, and we hope and trust he may be triumphantly re-elected.—*Baltimore American, July 21.*

VIRGINIA.

The Election Indefinitely Postponed—All State Officers Disqualified by the Howard Amendment to be Dismissed—Political Feeling in the State—Virginia as a "Looker-on in Venice."

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, July 21, 1868.

The grand agony is over, and it has been settled beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Virginia is to enjoy a season of comparative peace during the exciting campaign that has just opened. Our people are to be permitted to rest from the troubles, tribulations and excitements of politics, while other communities will be stirred to their centres by the great civil contest during the coming four months. The last of our committee-men, who visited Washington to lobby through a bill to provide for holding a State election, has just returned. He is no less a personage than Mr. JAMES H. CLEMENTS, the Radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and his report is that the Senate Committee has refused to consider it favorably. This will make the sacred soil of Virginia neutral ground in the contest, and, like the inhabitants of "other territories," our people will be mere "lookers-on in Venice," though not unimpassioned or unconcerned, for the friends of both parties will feel an intense interest in the struggle, and the Press will not be silent; though did it consult the interests of its Democratic friends, it would certainly keep its passions more under control. Since the July Convention, the journals of this State have displayed more bitterness of feeling and have been more positive and outspoken in their denunciations of the people of the North than they were even during the height of the rebellion. Lately the *Dispatch* and the *Enquirer* have been emulating the *La Crosse Democrat*, and their editorials would have ornamented the columns of even that virulent paper. The smothered wrath which has so long wrankled in their bosoms, has been permitted to escape, and the atmosphere has been impregnated with its poisonous exhalations. With no opposition to fear, they have abused and worried the unfortunate Republicans, white as well as black, without mercy—showing them no more quarter than they boast was too frequently accorded them during the war. Indeed, so violent and rude have been these attacks, and so regardless of truth, justice and decency, the assaults made upon private as well as upon public men and women, by this truculent Press, that the Republicans, who have no journals here to defend them, have become completely cowed and intimidated, and had given up as hopeless the idea of attempting to live in the State. Freedom of speech is not tolerated, and freedom of action is not permitted. To speak freely your thoughts or to act according to the dictates of your conscience is to incur at once the displeasure of the native white population, and to be ranked as a "scalawag," a "carpet-bagger," or a "nigger lover," and hooted at as a thing too vile to live, by these immaculate cavaliers, who are strong in their belief that the "lost cause" will be regained in November, when every Northern man and negro who does not act as they wish and speak according to their dictation will be driven from the State. They hypocritically invite Northern capitalists to come and settle among them by publications in their papers and by resolutions passed in their meetings and conventions, while privately they declare their undying detestation of the whole race of Northern "mudsills" and "scum," and only wish they had the power to cut them off entirely from the face of the earth. The very best Democrat you have in the North, were he to live a month in Virginia, or any other Southern State, could not help becoming a confirmed Radical, that is, if he had any respect for his friends and relatives at home, or love for his birthplace. No matter how favorably he might be disposed toward this people, he would not escape suspicion and even insult. He would find that in the opinion of these Virginians, if his mother, sisters, and all he holds most dear, were not the most degraded beings on earth, that they were, at least, so inferior in every respect to the chivalry of the South, that they consider them socially as much beneath them in all the attributes of manhood and womanhood as they do the negroes. The friends of law and order, as well as the Republicans, hail with pleasure the decision arrived at by the Senate, for an election at this time would scarcely have been a bloodless contest; and even had it passed off without such deplorable results, the feeling already so embittered between the parties would have been tenfold intensified, and the condition of the white Radicals rendered altogether insupportable. To be a Union man now in the South is to place yourself in a condition similar to that in which the friends of the country found themselves just after the fall of Fort Sumter; and all white men who do not vote with the Democrats will be "spotted" for future vengeance, even as the Union men were in the days of active war. By the postponement of the election here until after the Presidential contest, quietly disposed people are saved the necessity of coming out and making a public declaration of their political preferences, and will be thereby saved from general proscription and persecution. Now, I do not make these strong allegations against all the people of the South—it is only against the middle class, whose prejudices are born of their ignorance. But this is the ruling class here. The more liberal minded, who have the intelligence to comprehend the true condition of affairs, while they deplore these things, lack the courage to combat them—they will not tell their people the truth, for fear of incurring their displeasure and being classed as "scalawags" and "traitors," even as LONGSTREET and WICKHAM and RIVES have been. They can face the cannon's mouth, but fear the hootings of the mob.

The postponement of the election is a terrible blow dealt to the aspirations of candidates for Congressional and legislative honors and emoluments, and not more to their aspirations than to their pockets, for many of the "carpet bag" knights were so sure of an election and of means, that they have already spent large sums in electioneering. Many have doubtless expended every cent they saved from their per diem received at the Convention, and now they find themselves hopeless and penniless—out at elbows and down at the heels. The case of many of them is also without remedy, for by the time the election is ordered the entire face of matters will be changed, and new men will be upon the stage seeking the applause of the public, and the voices of an enlightened constituency. Poor Dr. BAYNE, besides getting kicked, thumped, knocked and blackguarded in his efforts to secure a seat in Congress will be forgotten by that time—and his Convention money expended—what will become of the African Solon? PORTER, too, will stand but a poor chance of representing the Richmond District at Washington. HUNNICUTT, impoverished by ingratitude, will return to preaching, and CURTISS will cease to indulge in flowers of rhetoric, and resume the cultivation of his flower gardens in Bedford. Any quantity of shoemakers will be returned to their *last*, after having patriotically expended their *all* and waxed weary in well doing. A tear to their memory. They will bury their griefs in the tomb of disappointed hopes, and the withered roses of ambition will decorate their unknown graves!

But they will not all die! No, the kindness of Congress has provided a living for many of its friends. Although we are not to have an election, the joint resolutions just passed come to the relief of many of the faithful and provide a place for them. By virtue of these resolutions, or that resolution, for we have not yet seen it, all officers in the State disqualified by the fourteenth article of the Constitution, are *functus officio*, and will immediately vacate the places which now know them—and which will probably know them no more forever. These positions will be filled as promptly as possible by appointments made by Gov. WELLS, who will of course select only such as are in sympathy with the Republican Party. There will be wailings and gnashing of teeth, when this host of hereditary office holders, who have inherited their places from their ancestors, shall be cast into outer darkness, and the positions given to their hereditary bondsmen; but "to the victors belong the spoils," is sound Democratic doctrine, and they ought not to complain. The war has been hard on the Virginians, and has destroyed many of their hereditaments. They once held the office of President of the United States by "inherent right," and a large majority of all the offices in the gift of the Government, as well as the clerkships in the Departments. Alas! poor Virginia. How are the mighty fallen. Mother of Presidents no more, you can no longer support your children at the public crib and live on official pap, as you were wont to do before you fell from grace, forgot the country that made you great, and followed after the false gods of secession and treason! The action of the Senate in staying the election is applauded as the wisest course that could have been pursued, because, had it been ordered, the Democrats would most certainly have carried the day, for they were prepared to "use the negro," and would, perhaps, have voted nearly one-third of the registered force of the race, and by the tactics they had adopted, a great number of white people, who if left to their own choice would have voted with the Republicans, would have been intimidated and browbeaten into their support. But even had the Constitution been adopted, there was no prospect that the State could have been carried for GRANT and COLFAX, and therefore it is best that Virginia should not vote, as the welfare of the country demands their election. Whether it is owing to the intensity of the "heated term," or to the reaction of the "second sober thought," deponent does not pretend to say; but since the grand *feu de joie* ratification of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the theatre, where VANCE and WISE displayed the cloven foot of secession rather openly, the enthusiasm for the Democratic nominees has subsided and become almost as dead as a door nail. They have been counting their gains should these gentlemen be elected, and cannot exactly see how they would be profited. BLAIR'S revolutionary plan the thinking ones consider impracticable: and with a Radical Senate and Supreme Court and Cabinet, and probably Congress, what more could SEYMOUR do for us, they say, than JOHNSON has done. Ah! there's the rub. The fact cannot be disguised, indeed nearly all admit it, that CHASE would have been the most acceptable candidate. The old Whigs do not pretend to conceal their dislike of the nominations, though they say they will support them because they are the "white man's candidates." The *Whig* and *Dispatch* have not put up the names of BLAIR and SEYMOUR, and are quite lukewarm in their support. They would have preferred CHASE, or some good old line Whig. The *Enquirer & Examiner*, which is edited by the "ghosts" of old RITCHIE and JOHN M. DANIEL, is doing its "level best" for the party—but alas! it is only the ghost of a newspaper, and its perturbed spirit should long since have been banished the earth. As we are not to participate in the election, we shall, of course, not share in the spoils. There will be no money sent down by either party to carry the State, and as the sinews of war will thus be withheld, there will be no party organs, stump speakers or roughs on the pay-roll. This will be truly hard, for I know there is an abundance of patriotic presses, speakers and shoulder-hitters ready for work, fully harnessed, and only waiting for advance on their wages. People with capital, however, who desire to escape from the excitement of the election in other States, might come down to Virginia, look about them, enjoy the Summer at our numerous watering-places, buy a farm, settle down, take a wife (if single) from among our daughters, turn Virginians, and be happy.

KAPPA.

GEN. GRANT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Departure from Leavenworth—Enthusiastic Greetings at all the Stations on the Kansas Pacific Railway.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Bulletin, July 19

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and DENT left Leavenworth at 8:30 o'clock yesterday, on their way to the mountains. There were several hundred people at the depot to take another look at a sight which will probably never again be witnessed in this city. The locomotive was trimmed with flags and wreaths. When the train reached Tonganoxie it was evident that the people had heard the news. Wagons, horses, carriages, men, women and children—the entire population came out to greet the conquering heroes. The depot had been gracefully trimmed by Mr. LIDDELL, the station agent. As soon as the cars stopped a salute was fired, the people gathered round the cars, and called for "GRANT," "GRANT," until the General appeared. Amid great cheering he bowed his acknowledgments and retired. At Reno there was another large crowd and equal enthusiasm.

At 10:30 the train reached North Lawrence. Not less than 3,000 people were present, with a band of music, cannons, flags, and all the insignia of an enthusiastic welcome. The cheering which greeted the train was perfectly deafening, and it was continued until Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN made their appearance. There were repeated calls for a speech, but no speech was made. The people rushed in from all directions to shake hands with the victorious General, and no greeting was ever more sincere and heartfelt.

At Williamsville, Perryville and Medina the cars made a brief delay. There were crowds of people, flags, cheers and a joyous welcome. It was in fact a gala day along the whole line of the Kansas Pacific Railway. At Granville there was another crowd which must have included the entire population in that vicinity. Gen. GRANT was told that the town was named for him. He thought the location a good one and that "there was room enough there to make a large town." At Perryville there was a banner with the motto: "The Ladies of Perryville Welcome the Next President," but at Granville the men, women and children are all for GRANT and COLFAX.

Gen. GRANT said he never rode through a finer country than the Kansas Valley. He was surprised at the immense number of cattle and stock and their fine appearance. The wheat and oats had been fully harvested. There were thousands of acres of potatoes and corn—from fourteen to sixteen feet high—hemp and Hungarian grass.

At Topeka there was another large crowd of expectant people. They had out the old gun which used to guard the city, and fired a vigorous salute. The few minutes were consumed in cheers, hand-shaking and greeting.

We were unable to go further with the train, but it was very evident that every town on the whole line of the road would extend a hearty welcome to our Generals.

In traveling over the country Gen. GRANT has spread out before him a large map of all this new portion of the Union. He examines the country, makes inquiries about everything which is new or which he does not understand, makes notes and corrections on his map, and hardly allows a moment to pass unimproved. He is a very pleasant companion, talking only when necessary and always to the point. While all the other members of the party frequently indulged in cigars it was noticeable that Gen. GRANT did not smoke at all. He told several good stories during the day, and seemed to enjoy the trip with genuine heartiness. Gen. SHERMAN, however, did most of the talking—he never stops—while Gen. SHERIDAN was full of life, fire and fun. He runs over with merriment, and has vitality enough in him to supply a whole army corps. Success to the tourists! At Wamego, Manhattan, Fort Riley, Junction City and Ellsworth they must have had a sound Kansas welcome.

One thing more we will add. We have been out with many parties, public and private, on the new Pacific Railways, but this is the first one which had no intoxicating liquors of any sort with it. There were no baskets of wine, private bottles or flasks. If ever a man had the appearance of being strictly temperate that man is Gen. GRANT. Hardly less remarkable than this was the fact that there was not an oath uttered by any man in that car yesterday.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor of New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, July 23.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, personally, is a gentleman of unexceptionable character, of considerable culture, and occupies a high position in society. His father, JAMES F. RANDOLPH, was for many years the principal editor of the New-Brunswick *Fredonian*, then an able and influential organ of the Whig Party, and his son, THEODORE, was brought up in the Whig school of politics, and fought under the Whig flag as long as it waved in New-Jersey. After that party had suffered its great defeat of 1852, its organization was disbanded, and its old members sought other associations, and Mr. RANDOLPH connected himself with the Native American or Know-Nothing order, and figured in more than one of its conventions. In the fierce strife on the slavery question that resulted in the formation and final triumph of the Republican Party, a portion of the Know-Nothings entered into a coalition with the Democrats. Among these was Mr. RANDOLPH. In Hudson County, the Democrats and Know-Nothings held separate conventions, but united on candidates, and in 1860 he was elected a member of the Assembly by the coalition. In 1862 the coalition between the Know-Nothings and Democrats of Hudson was thoroughly consolidated, and JOHN H. LYON, the former President of the Know-Nothing State Council, THEODORE F. RANDOLPH and other old Know-Nothings became the leaders of this queer mixture. Of course they used their power: Mr. RANDOLPH was elected Senator, and Mr. LYON secured the State printing.

Among the most active friends of Mr. RANDOLPH, yesterday, we noticed JOHN H. LYON, President of the State Council, and CHARLES D. DESHLER, Secretary of the State Council of the Know-Nothing order, in the days when Know-Nothingism was a power in the land. Other old Know-Nothings, less conspicuous and less generally known, were also at work in his behalf. Of course the Irish and German Democrats will vote for Mr. RANDOLPH, but we should think that such a dose would choke them a little. We know that they can swallow almost anything, but to take down, in one dose, such a bitter Know-Nothing—backed up and supported by the President and Secretary of the Know-Nothing State organization—must require more than an ordinary effort.

But it is our duty to say to our friends that they have no holiday task before them. Although the Democratic candidate is weak in some points, he is strong in others; and he and his friends will make a desperate effort to achieve success. We honestly and sincerely believe that Mr. BLAIR can be elected over Mr. RANDOLPH, and that he will be elected if the proper effort is put forth. Perfect organization, extending to every township and school district, steady, systematic work, and honest devotion to the great cause of which Mr. BLAIR is the representative in New-Jersey, will insure our success. Neglect, apathy and idleness will result in our defeat. It is within our power to win the victory.

Ex-Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, Threatening Resistance.

Ex-Gov. B. F. PERRY addressed a Democratic meeting in Columbia, S. C., on Monday evening last. He gave an account of the course of the State delegation in the New-York Convention, paid a tribute to Mr. SEYMOUR, and proceeded to notice much more at length the claims which the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Gen. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, had upon the Southern people. The Columbia *Phœnix* says that when he referred to the famous letter written by Gen. BLAIR on the eve of the Convention, the audience could no longer restrain its feeling, but united in an enthusiastic expression of commendation of the principles therein expressed.

Gov. PERRY then portrayed the misfortunes and degradation which, he asserted, would accrue to the Southern people on the election of GRANT and COLFAX, and with great earnestness implored his hearers to exert their utmost endeavors to insure the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Alluding to the bill which has recently passed the House of Representatives of the United States, in reference to the count of the electoral vote, he designated it as the most infamous measure of partisan legislation which had ever been inflicted upon a people, and declared that its purpose was to count the votes of those Southern States which were cast in favor of GRANT, and to exclude the others. Concluding this line of argument, he said: "If GRANT be elected by the observance of this policy, then will the principles and policy enunciated in the letter of Gen. BLAIR find immediate and general application."

The Trial of Gen. Dyer—Letter of the Secretary of War to the President of the Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 21, 1868.

Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith a copy of a letter, dated July 20, 1868, from Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, to this Department, asking a trial by court-martial for offences imputed to him in a "report in part" made to Congress by the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance, and to request that formal charges may be prepared, and witnesses in support thereof be named by the Committee, with a view to bring Gen. DYER to trial.

I also send a printed copy of the report of the Committee on Ordnance, received since the date of Gen. DYER'S letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* says: "As an evidence of the deep feeling here, it can be stated that an Ex-General of the Federal Army, now in business here, gave it as his solemn conviction that before the close of a year from this date death, by hanging, will be witnessed within the walls of the capital. If the schemes concocted by the Jacobins, by which to seize upon the Government, be attempted to be put into execution, Gen. —— says he confidently expects to see members of Congress hung in their respective chambers—as the surest means of arresting the revolution and saving the country." It might be interesting in this connection to know when Gen. —— left the Federal Army, and why.

W. W. HARRISS, recently elected Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., on a citizens' ticket, having consulted his friends and also several lawyers, publishes a card saying that he cannot feel morally right to attempt to qualify or perform the duties of Mayor, to which he is pronounced the successful candidate, at an election regarded illegal.

The Republicans of the Second District of Michigan have nominated Gen. WM. L. STOUGHTON for Congress. Gen. STOUGHTON lost a leg at Atlanta, but will run well, and win the race. Hon. CHARLES UPSON, the present member, is now in his third term, and was not a candidate for a re nomination.

A State convention of colored people is called to meet in Utica on the 6th day of October next, and the signers of the call urgently request the colored men of every part of the State to attend or send delegates. The object is the elevation and improvement of their race, the obtaining of equal rights with other citizens, &c.

Meeting of the Union League Club.

The Union League Club meets to-night to consider questions in reference to the adjournment of Congress, the protection of the South against domestic violence, and the prevention of naturalization frauds.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON'S "Paphian Lotion." PHALON'S "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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The matters in controversy between the subscribers and the Florence Sewing Machine Company have been adjusted, and agents and customers of that Company need fear no interference with or claim upon them by us.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday evening, July 22, by Rev. Dr. W. Newell, Mr. EDWARD T. ALLEN, of New-York City, to Miss KATE WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, L. I., formerly of Southold, L. I. No cards.

BLISS—SMITH.—At New-Haven, on Wednesday, July 22, by Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, Mr. GEORGE BLISS, of this City, to Miss AUGUSTA B., daughter of William M. Smith, Esq., of the former place.

GRIFFITHS—THURGOOD.—On Thursday, July 23, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. George Thrall, JOHN GRIFFITHS to ELIZA THURGOOD, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MCALLISTER—TRENOR.—At the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, June 2, Col. JULIAN MCALLISTER, U. S. Army, to AMELIA H. TRENOR, daughter of John Trenor, M. D., of the City of New-York.

☞ Louisville, Newport and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SILLIMAN—DE LONG.—On Tuesday, July 21, by Rev. G. L. Demerest, of Milford, Mass., JAMES R. SILLIMAN to Miss RENIE DE LONG, of Albany.

TAYLOR—FEARING.—On Wednesday, July 22, at Newport, by Rev. Dr. Potter, assisted by Rev. Mr. White, HENRY A. C. TAYLOR to CHARLOTTE TALBOT, daughter of Daniel B. Fearing.

WILSON—GUION.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 23, by Rev. Alvah Guion, Mr. WILLIAM H. WILSON to Miss ALICIA T., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ASPINWALL.—At Rockwood, on Thursday morning, July 23, GEORGE MARSHALL, infant son of Rev. John A. Aspinwall, aged 14 months.

The funeral will be at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. The boat leaves for Bay Ridge from the Wall-st. Ferry at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BATES.—At West Farms, on Wednesday evening, July 22, after a short illness, WILBUR FISK BATES, son of Harriet and the late Gilbert Bates, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his mother, at West Farms. Carriages will be at the [illegible] Depot to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st. [illegible] lem Railroad.

BURKE.—On Wednesday evening, July 22, OSSEMUS MORGAN, infant son of William L. and Jennie Burke, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 85 Sands-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, July 21, MATTHEW E. BAKER.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday next at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FRASER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 22, Capt. ALEXANDER V. FRASER, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Alfred S. Fraser, and the members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M., and the members of the New-York Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 377 State-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

FIELD.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 23, MOSES FIELD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILFORD.—On Wednesday, July 22, GEORGE, son of Thomas B. and Sarah Gilford, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 344 Lexington-av., on Friday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further invitation.

HEMPSTEAD.—At Belize, British Honduras, on Saturday, June 20, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Christopher, and mother of Chrisobelle W. M., Christopher, Jr., and William D. Hempstead.

KEELER.—On Wednesday morning, July 22, ELIZA, wife of the late Jeremiah Keeler, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 57 Morton-st., this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

LINTZ.—On Thursday, July 23, CHARLES KING LINTZ, aged 40 years.

His friends and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, Greene-st., near Broome, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday morning, July 22, at the residence of her son, John R. Lewis, No. 301 Henry-st., SARAH, widow of the late Roswell W. Lewis, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. John Rooke, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., from All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.

MEEKS.—At his Summer residence, Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 21, JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., of this City, aged 97 years.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 11 Beach-st. His relatives and the friends of the family, and of his sons, John, Joseph W., Francis and William H. Meeks, and of his son-in-law, Samuel Campbell, are invited to attend.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, July 23, J. HARRY, youngest son of John and Frances Jane Mitchell, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 90th-st., between Avenues A and B, on Saturday at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

REED.—Near Newburg, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 22, MARIE LOUISE REED, daughter of G. F. T. Reed, of Paris, aged 22 years.

The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

STOCKTON.—At Raleigh, N. C., on Saturday, July 18, CHARLES B. STOCKTON, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEVENS.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, July 22, FREDERIC W., youngest child of Frederic W. and Adele L. S. Stevens, aged 8 months.

Funeral service at Astoria on Friday at 2 o'clock.

☞ The members of Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 23, are invited to meet with Holland Lodge No. 8, at Chrystal Lodge-room, No. 159 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, to attend the funeral of the late Sir Knight ALEX. V. FRASER, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 24th inst., from his late residence, No. 377 State-st., Brooklyn. CHARLES W. SY, Recorder.

VERNON.—On Thursday, July 23, after 24 hours sickness, ANNA VIRGINIA, youngest child of Edward and Anna V. Vernon, aged 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral will take place on Friday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from No. 73 West 23d-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WEIDNER.—At her residence, 85th-st., on Thursday morning, July 23, of consumption, MARY FRANCES WEIDNER, aged 39 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the Park Presbyterian Church, 85th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday morning, July 25, at 9 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THEIR EMPLOYES.—At a meeting of the Master Masons, held at the Mechanics' Exchange, July 13, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will sustain and gurantee our protection to those Bricklayers who now return to their work at Ten hours per day; and will give them preference over all others; and that a Roll of their names and residences be kept at the Mechanics' Exchange, that transfers may be made from one to the other of the undersigned.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Foremen.

Resolved, That the same guarantee, also, be extended to the Laborers.

Signed by

JOHN T. CONOVER,	D. C. WEEKS,
ALEXANDER M. ROSS,	PETER VANDERBILT,
JOHN DEMAREST,	AMOS WOODRUFF,
WEEKS & BRO.,	J. C. DONNELLY,
MARC EIDLITZ,	A. J. FELTER,
BLACKLEDGE & BANTA,	S. H. CONNOLY,
RABOLD & TOSTEVIN,	PETER T. O'BRIEN,
JOHN MULLINS,	DISBROW & WHITFIELD,
JAMES HAMIL,	VOLK & NIBLO,
VANDOLSEN & ARNET,	STEWART & MASTERTON,
JOHN MARTIN,	
E. W. GARDNER,	DOLLINGER & PLATT,
CHRISTIAN FINKE,	THOMPSON & WELSH,
A. A. ANDRUSS,	WM. SALMON,
JACOB WEEKS,	J. W. & C. A. THORP,
F. HEINE,	GEORGE N. SEVASS,
N. & H. ANDRUSS,	JOHN HARNEY,
J. & W. C. SPEARS,	JOHN C. SAYRES,
WM. WELLINGTON,	MOORE & BRANT,
C. O. RILEY,	WM. C. HANNA,
J. T. SMITH,	L. SCUDDER,
JOHN DAVIS,	JOHN LAIMBEER,
ODELL & BUCKLAND,	J. M. & W. SHUTE,
S. COCHRAN,	J. J. FELTER,
WM. PARSONS,	WEBB & SON,
GEORGE ARESON,	JOHN TUCKER,
JOHN LANE,	CHAS. O. CONNOR,
CORN'S B. DEBAUN,	EWALD & LAPP,
E. STRATTON,	MICKINS & WELSHER,
CHRISTIAN KARST,	J. SCHAFFLER,
S. M. STYLES,	J. WEBBER,
ED. HARLOW,	D. & E. HERBERT,
Mr. POERSCHK,	NATHANIEL TURPENNY,
McLEAN & SON,	
THOS. DUFFY,	E. C. VAUGHN,
B. S. LAFORGE,	GEORGE G. CAREY,
JOSEPH SMITH,	THOS. MICKENS,
HERDTFELTER & FINCKE,	C. DEBEAUM,
	T. DUFFY,
W. W. OWENS,	JACOB VIX,
ROBERT HUSON,	F. HINE,
S. H. COMBS,	FRED. BRASSEL.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY
BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

I.
GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
An Historical Novel.
By LOUISA MUHLBACH.

Author of "Joseph II. and His Court," "Frederick the Great," "Andreas Hofer," &c.

1 vol., 8vo, illustrated. In paper covers, $1 50; in cloth, $2.

"This is the latest historical novel which LOUISA MUHLBACH has written. It introduces to us the two great giants of German literature, GOETHE and SCHILLER, and portrays these extraordinary men in so striking and impressive a manner as to enable us to form a very correct idea, not only of what they were as poets and romancists, but what they were as men, as friends, as lovers. As usual, LOUISA MUHLBACH has grouped around the two principal heroes of the novel a large number of other prominent characters of the times, and culled the cream from the vast number of the personal memoirs of that time so skillfully that the volume, besides its merits as an historical novel, is exceedingly valuable as a striking pen picture of German society, German aspirations, and German ideas, toward the close of the last century. The plot of the novel is interesting from beginning to end; and the volume, which is considered by the German writers one of the most successful productions of the distinguished authoress, will no doubt be well received by her admirers in this country."

II.
LIBRARY EDITION OF DICKENS' WORKS.
VOLUME II.

This edition of Charles Dickens' works will be the cheapest by far of any before the public. It will be completed in six volumes, illustrated with 34 engravings by Cruikshank, Leech, Browne, and others, and bound in a new and unique style. Two volumes have now been published, and the others will follow at short intervals.

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Contents of Volume II.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. AMERICAN NOTES.

Price, $1 75 per Volume, or $10 50 the Set.

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Each Volume Illustrated. Price Twenty-five Cents.
TO BE COMPLETED IN TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

Any work above mailed post-free on receipt of price.
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Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., N. Y.

CHINA.

Progress of the Rebellion — Tien-tsin Threatened—Capture of Tokey.

Advices from Tien-tsin, published in the Shanghae *News* of May 23, sets forth that on the evening of the 14th of May the chief authority announced the news to the Consuls that the rebels were returning northward toward Tien-tsin, and were at Tsangchow, 180 li distant. So over the country from Yellow River in the south to the Tien-tsin River in the north, and from the canal on the west to the Pechili Gulf on the east, are said to be about 8,000 or 9,000 fighting men by the Imperial side, but considerably more by the mercantile classes. Their leader, a native of one of the provinces on the Yangtze, named Chung-tsung-yu, not his proper name, but thus called by the Chinese mandarins, is said to be quite a youth, but is considered by them a very able and daring leader. His father was formerly a military Mandarin, and was beheaded by the Chinese Government for something he had done some three years back. The Tien-tsin ramparts continue to be hightened and put in a fit state of defence in every way possible, all round the city, thousands of men being engaged on them for that purpose. Li-HUNG-CHANG's army is lying on the west side of the grand canal. TSO TSUNG-TANG's and TING-PACU-CHIN's armies are on the Yellow River, and CHUNG-HOW's forces are at and around Tien-tsin and on the Pebio.

Late on the night of the 15th of May the authorities published a notice that the rebels had not come further north than Tsang-chow; but from there had gone due east to the seaboard, about 120 li from Tsang-chow. Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Opossum*, Capt. STOKES, arrived here on the 13th of May, from Newchang, where a gunboat was not required, to aid in protecting foreign lives and property at Tein-tsin. There are consequently now two French and two British vessels of war at this port for the protection of the foreign residents.

The rebels had captured Tokey, and were threatening other points of strategic importance.

JAPAN.

Full Text of the Mikado's Ultimatum to the Ex-Shogoon.

The following is the full text of the ultimatum of the Mikado to the Ex-Shogoon, or Tycoon, as he is sometimes called:

[Translation.

The conduct of TOKUGAWA YOSHI-HISA—[YOSHI-HISA. The late Shogoon, hitherto always erroneously called 'Stotsbashi.' This is the title of the office he held before he became Shogoon. but has been so universally mistaken for his personal name, that correction of the error, before this, would only have lead to certain confusion.—*Ed. J. T.*]—having proceeded to such an extreme as to be properly called an insult to the whole Empire, and having caused the deepest pain to the mind of the Emperor, both sea and land forces were sent to punish him. Hearing, however, that he is sincerely penitent, and lives in retirement, the excess of the Imperial compassion shall be exhausted, and the following commands be enjoined upon him; let him be respectfully obedient to them. A period of eleven days is granted to him in which to comply with all these orders.

As the above period of eleven days is already a matter of great clemency, upon no account will any other request or complaint be listened to. The Emperor having established his supremacy and authority, will not allow any claims of alliance to have any influence with him. So be promptly obedient and resort to no subterfuges.

ARTICLE I. YOSHI-HISA having on the twelfth month of the last year, and afterward, resulted the Emperor, attacked the Imperial city and fired upon the Imperial flag, was guilty of a most heinous crime. The Army was accordingly sent out to pursue and punish him; but as he has manifested sincere contrition and obedience, has shut himself up in retirement, and begs that his crime may be pardoned; in consideration of the no small merit of his family which, since the time of his ancestors for more than two hundred years, has administered affairs of the Government, and more especially of the monument mentorious service of the late TO-DAIGON, the father of YOSHI-HISA, for these various considerations, of which we are most profoundly sensible, we give him the following command which, if he obeys, we will deal leniently with him, grant that the house of Tokugawa be established, (i. e. not destroyed from the list of Daimios;) remit the capital punishment his crimes deserves, but command him to go to castle of Aito and there live shut up in confinement.

ART. 2. The Castle of the Shogoon to be vacated and delivered over to the Prince of Owari.

ART. 3. All the ships of war, cannon and small arms to be delivered up; when a proper proportion shall be returned [to the head of the house of TOKUGAWA, which is reduced to the rank of an ordinary Daimio.]

ART. 4. The retainers living in the castle shall move out, and go into retirement.

ART. 5. To all those who have aided YOSHIHISA although their crimes are worthy of the severest punishment, the sentence of death shall be remitted; but they are to receive such other punishment as you shall decide on. Let this be reported to the Imperial Government. This, however, does not include those persons who have an income of more than 10,000 KOKUS. The Imperial Government alone will punish such.

Consternation among the Negro Children in Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 21.

During the latter part of last week a rumor became wide-spread among the colored people of Charleston, and among many of the whites, which, for a time, produced much consternation. We have been at some trouble to investigate the matter, and the facts are these: On Friday morning the children of the St. Philip-street Public School, became alarmed and panic-stricken at the appearance of a gentleman, who, they said, had the appearance of a red man with protruding horns. This man had made his appearance in a very mysterious manner and frightened the children out of their wits. On the same day this representative of his Satanic majesty paid the Morris-street (colored) school a visit, and created such a consternation among the little woolly pates as has seldom been witnessed before. Wild rumors flew about the city of the presence of the Ku Klux Klan, and the children shrieked in fear, and distracted parents ran about in frantic search after their children, whom they already saw kidnapped and carried off by this "all bones and bloody head." The teachers of the schools finally succeeded in calming the pupils, and the matter had nearly been forgot en, when yesterday the whole school was again thrown into a panic by a second advent of the apparition. No explanation of this mysterious affair had been made. The pupils when questioned gave incoherent replies and exhibited undoubted signs of alarm and consternation, and the teachers, with difficulty, quieted them. We are requested by the Principals of the St. Philip-street and Morris-street school to state that no person who was not authorized, had been inside of the premises, and that the whole affair probably arose from the mysterious and unaccountable disappearance of the child of Mr. SILVERSTEIN which was subsequently found dead. The schools are well attended, and it is hoped will not be again visited by this bugbear who frightens the poor little children so badly.

The Fire in Schoharie—Losses and Insurance.

The Schoharie *Republican* of the 23d inst. gives the following list of insurance upon the property destroyed by the late fire there, the names of the assured and the company:

Ætna, Hartford, W. O. Rool, stock	$1,100
City Fire, Hartford, G. B. Badgly, store	2,000
City Fire, Hartford, F. Wood, hotel	2,750
Commerce, Albany, Miles & Borst, stock	2,000
Phœnix, Hartford, J. Nellis, dwelling	1,500
Phœnix, Hartford, A. Bicket, dwelling and furniture	1,000
Corn Exchange, New-York, Schoharie *Republican*	1,500
Albany City, Albany, Schoharie *Republican*	1,000
Corn Exchange, New-York, J. Marsh, stock	500
Albany City, Albany, J. Marsh, stock	300
Albany City, G. B. Badgly, stock	4,000
Home, N. Y., G. B. Badgly, stock	2,000
Albany Company, J. Nellis, furniture	500
Albany Company, G. B. Throop, store	2,000
Albany Company, P. Osterhout & Sons, dwelling	2,000
Albany Company, P. Osterhout & Sons, furniture	1,000
Home Company, New-Haven, F. Wood, store and stock	2,500
Home Company, New-Haven, F. Wood, hotel	2,750
Home Company, Benedict, Miles & Borst, store	2,000
Albany City, Miles & Borst, stock	2,000
Albany City, H. Benedict, store and stock	2,000
Glens Falls, J. F. Mirce, store	1,500
Glens Falls, J. Nellis, dwelling	1,500
Total	$39,400

There were but few cases where parties met with total loss. In every instance, we believe, a prompt and satisfactory adjustment was made.

Forty Persons Poisoned by Impure Milk in Owensboro, Ky.

From the Louisville Courier, July 21.

A case of wholesale poisoning occurred at Owensboro, in this State, on Saturday night. The particulars, as furnished to the New-Albany *Ledger* by the officers of the steamer *Tarascon*, and Mr. WILEY BROWNING, who came up as a passenger from Rockport, are as follows:

Two of the hotels—Planters' and National—were supplied with milk by the same man, who lives opposite Owensboro, in this State. This milk, it appears, was diseased or poisoned in some way, perhaps by some weed the cows had eaten, and the result was that every guest who partook of it was taken violently ill with fever and vomiting, soordly after supper. Up to the time the boat left, about forty persons were reported sick, and some were very dangerously ill.

Among the guests at the Planters' Hotel that evening were three citizens of this city, LAFAYETTE FREDERICK, of the firm of FREDERICK & SHELPER, GEORGE LONG, traveling agent for the drug-house of SCRIBNER & MAGINNESS, and MIDDLETON HUTCHINGS, of the grocery house of KENT & BRO. Mr. FREDERICK fortunately did not partake of the milk, and escaped the fate of his friends, who were taken violently ill with vomiting and fever. Mr. HUTCHINGS was reported very ill, he having vomited blood at intervals during the night. Mr. LONG, and a runner from Cincinnati named DAVIS, were not so badly affected as Mr. HUTCHINGS, but were not out of danger at last accounts, yet strong hopes were entertained of their recovery.

We also understand that Mr. THOS. S. PETTIT, editor of the Owensboro *Monitor*, and Gen. MURRAY, were among those dangerously affected, slight hopes being entertained for their recovery. Some of the physicians were of the opinion that arsenic had been put in the milk cans by some one; but as the matter had not been investigated they were unable to determine. The affair created considerable excitement and consternation among the people of Owensboro, who vied with each other in rendering every assistance to the unfortunate persons.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO
NO. 20 WALL-ST
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.
Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.
Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
AND
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.
COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:
Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.
Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.
Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.
Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads have been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company." The new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted.
B. E. SMITH, President.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.
Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same.
By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $600,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868 - - - 115,880
TOTAL - - - - - - $315,880
At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Pardy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Van erhoef, John Short, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Belcher.
At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.
Banks, Bankers and other holders
OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863,
can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous act of Congress.
Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.
Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.
OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.
By order of the Board.
IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAME D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CHESEBROUGH,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS,
JOHN W. MOTT, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,750,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, July 28, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," authorized by the 7th section of chapter 563 of the Laws of 1865, and by a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, adopted June 19, 1868. The said stock is to provide means for the payment of damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of laying out a road or public drive between 59th and 155th sts., as per report of said Commissioners, confirmed by the Supreme Court, June 15, 1868, and the expenses, charges, and disbursements in same matter. The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, in the year 1868. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the County require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 16, 1868.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
At an election held on the 24th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:
JAMES VAN NORDEN, DANIEL B. PRESTON,
WILLIAM K. THORN, CHARLES BUPTS,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, WILLIAM P. CODLEDGE,
WILLIAMS. PAITOUTE, WM. A. DARLING,
JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS, THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, NOAH GOTTSBERGER,
A. M. BININGER, SAMUEL RAYNOR.
EDMUND HURRY,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE
CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1898.
Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The seven per cent. bonds draw semi-interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 15, 1868. CHAS. D. BARNEY & CO.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
For sale, $150,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.
These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.
KETCHAM & NOSTRAND, Bankers,
No. 63 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

IOWA COUNTY BONDS.
Highest market price paid for Bonds of principal counties in State of Iowa. Ninety cents flat paid for Bonds of Rock Island County, State of Illinois, by
SARGENT & FISKE, Bankers,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT,
FOR SALE BY WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscribers shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer of said Company, of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.
W. B. OGDEN, President.
HENY F. VAIL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will pay at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Pine-st., City of New-York, all dividend scrip heretofore issued by the Company and yet outstanding, and the accrued interest thereon up to the time the same is presented for payment, provided presentment is made on or before the 1st day of August, A. D. 1868, and that from and after that date the said scrip will cease to draw interest.
Signed at Dubuque this 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
C. H. BOOTH, Secretary.
Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Second National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.—SOUTH CAROlina 6s, Alabama 8s, Louisiana 6s, New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8s, Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage 7s, Louisiana Six Per Cent. Levee Bonds, Memphis and Charleston Stock. For sale by
J. M. WEITH & CO.
No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $35,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

VIRGINIA COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market rate paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past due coupons by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 23, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115	115⅝	5-20 C., '67	109⅛	109⅜
Coupon, 1881	115½	115⅝	5-20 C., '68	109⅛	109⅜
5-20 Reg., 1862	109⅝	110	10-40 Registered	104	105
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon	105⅝	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	143⅝	143⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅝	112⅞	July, 7.30	108⅛	109
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July	109	109⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, July 22, 1868, as follows:
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 13, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

THOS. C. POST, NOTARY PUBLIC AND Commissioner of Deeds, No. 9 Cedar-st., Room No. 1, New-York. Prompt attention given.

SAVINGS BANKS.
PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on deposits, free from Government tax.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED now draws interest from Aug. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ESTABLISHED 1857.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3.
INTEREST FROM AUG. 1.
Rate, Six per Cent., free of tax.
5 cents to $10,000 received.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from April 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.; ALSO ON SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLATE
for piers, tables, bureaus, hat-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEARTHSTONES, in great variety, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S factory, No. 22 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DRY GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.
Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.
TRAVELING BONNETS AND JOCKEY HATS.—Real lace bonnets, $15; warranted worth $30; new styles now ready; children's jockey hats and feathers; sun hats, $1. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, ALL STYLES.
GREAT BARGAINS.
Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 626 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A BAY MARE, 8 YEARS old; sound and kind; can trot in 3; a light no-top three-quarter buggy, harness, whip and blankets, all in perfect order, very cheap, at stables, 6th-st., second door west of 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE CHEAP—A STATIONERY AND law blank store, circulating library attached; rent low; four years' lease; seven years established; situated No. 28 Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn. Call between 12 and 1 or between 6 and 9 o'clock P. M.

A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT ON exhibition at No. 209 Canal-st.; State rights for sale. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 and 1 and 3 o'clock.

IRON WORKS.
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm GREENWALD, HELLENBERG & CO. is by mutual consent THIS DAY dissolved. A. HELLENBERG will continue the business and settle the affairs of the company.
M. GREENWALD,
A. HELLENBERG,
A. GRABE.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

DENTISTRY.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession. do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—see 1,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HEALTH RESTORED WITHOUT MEDICINE OR EXPENSE.—Dyspepsia, phthisis, nervous and liver complaints cured by DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD. Copies of 70,000 cures, including His Holiness the Pope, Lord Stuart De Decise, the Marchioness of Brehan, &c., sent gratis on demand. DU BARRY & CO., No. 183 William-st., New-York; also, at T. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, and all grocers, chemists and druggists.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICA

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 25th July, at 10 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves.........................WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves..................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves....................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
Chief cabin passage.....................$130
Second cabin passage.......................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.........................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO..........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA...........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.........................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA..........July 25 | BRITANNIA........Aug. 15
COLUMBIA......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA..........Aug. 22
CALEDONIA.....Aug. 8 | EUROPA............Aug. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $16.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF ANTWERP, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, July 25. Passengers required to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.............SATURDAY, July 25
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)...TUESDAY, July 28
CITY OF PARIS.......................SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON...................SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax). TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE............SATURDAY, Aug. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA........July 30 | MALTA........Aug. 20
PALMYRA.......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA......Aug. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.................................$80 Gold.
Steerage.............................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.
First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.
CIRCASSIAN, Pier 3 N. R., Capt. THOS. ELLIS, July 25
ARIEL, Pier 42 N. R., Capt. J. G. JONES.........Aug. 8
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR.......Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st. and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, will leave SATURDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 24.—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on FRIDAY, July 24.
Per cubic foot, 80 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about six days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT,
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE,
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..............NELSON...SATURDAY, July 25
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE...SATURDAY, Aug. 1
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE.
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M. Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 20th, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 23d, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d, 7 A. M.
Friday, 24th, 7 A. M.	Thursday, 23d, 10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 24th, 11 A. M.
	Saturday, 25th, 6:30 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 cents.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier, foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock; 34th-st., 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

1868.—D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 158 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE.
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON...$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class...........................$1 00
To Providence, first class.............................50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..............................$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Renssalaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Saturdays and Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 338 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—I, GEORGE LITTLE, of the City of Hudson, in the County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey, hereby caution all persons from negotiating or treating in any way with any person or persons, other than myself, for the purchase or use of a telegraphic invention publicly known as the SPECIFIC GRAVITY FLOATING PEN—I being the true inventor thereof, a history of which will shortly be published in the United States, England and France, relating thereto, extending over a term of twenty years, during which time I have been engaged in working out said invention—the entire right to which I at present hold in the United States, England, France and Spain, as also in different other countries of the civilized globe. I therefore caution all persons from, in any way, interfering with my legal rights to said invention without communicating with me.
GEORGE LITTLE.
P. O. Box L, Hudson City, State of New-Jersey, United States of America.
JULY 24, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.
The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866; and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867; hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.
Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.
Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues beforementioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.
Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.
Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY K. SHELDON, William J. Hoyt, Samuel A. Busick, Edward Lynes and J. Erastus Sheldon, plaintiffs, against D. M. WILSON, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Wall-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-three cents, with interest from the 18th day of March, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1868.
SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868. SMEDBERG & DA COSTA,
je26-law6wFr* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at one of the most lovely locations on Washington Heights, possessing all the advantages of remote country life, and within forty minutes of down-town by Hudson River Railroad, steamboat, or carriage. Apply at 146th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

BOARDING.—SEPARATE APARTMENTS, modern improvements, exclusive attendance and home attention, with regular and experienced medical care, may be secured by a respectable lady during anticipated illness, in a small private family. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

NO. 50 WEST 12TH-ST. HAVING CHANGED hands, has been painted, papered and put in complete order. Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board, for families and gentlemen, may now be secured. References exchanged.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 34 CLINTON-PLACE.—THIS HOUSE has just been thoroughly renovated, and is in perfect order; suites and single rooms, with first-class board, can now be had; reference required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board for two, only $14 and $16 a week, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK parlor to let, with board for single or married gentlemen, in a New-England family; house first-class; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st.

NO. 36 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, CORNER 2D-AV.—To let, with board, two large rooms partially furnished. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; terms moderate. Apply at No. 87 Clinton-place.

NO. 30 WEST 16TH-ST.—A CHOICE OF handsome rooms, with board, low for the Summer.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 18 ACRES OF LAND ON the west bank of the Hudson River, near Nyack, 25 miles from New-York, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; about 500 feet river front, good boating, fishing and bathing. The scenery is among the most beautiful on the river. On the premises is a large French-roof mansion, two neat cottages, (one furnished,) stable and outbuildings; land good and under cultivation, and an abundance of fruit. There are several splendid building sites on the property. For scenery, health and convenience to New-York, this is one of the most desirable places on the river. Price, with furniture, stock, &c., complete, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES choice ridge land, five miles of Peekskill, overlooking Lake Mohegan, and seven miles from Lake Mahopac; plenty of fruit of all kinds, well watered, and a splendid grass farm; schools and churches near the farm; house and outbuildings in good order. Apply to S. INGERSOLL, No. 85 Beaver-st., New-York, or J. M. PRICE, Hudson-st., near Canal.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SING SING, A desirable residence, pleasantly located; house contains nineteen rooms; abundance of fruit; commanding good view of river; possession immediately. For particulars apply to A. W. W. MILLER, No. 675 Broadway, or Mrs. SOFIELD, Waller-av., Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 35 to 40 minutes to ferry, a fine house of twelve rooms; gas pipes, range, bath-room, &c., all in best order; lot, one-quarter of acre. Inquire of CRAFT & CO., Grocers, Englewood, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA TIMBER LANDS.—FOR sale or exchange for merchandise, a tract of 5,000 acres in Central Pennsylvania. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW BY INSTALLMENTS OR exchange, on Staten Island, pretty cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, fruit, &c., three acres.
CALLENDER, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A LARGE house; well located; new and conveniently arranged; hot and cold water, &c.; price $13,000. Apply Box No. 48 Post Office, Englewood, N. J.

FLUSHING, L. I.—ENGLISH COTTAGE house, with furniture, for sale, in perfect order, near depot. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT, 28 FEET BY 110, ON William-st., near West-st., in Newark, N. J. Inquire at No. 421½ Broadway, in the cigar store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—LEASE, FURNITURE and fixtures of a well established hotel for sale; location central, near Broadway. Particulars of
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., PLEASANTLY located, modern four-story high-stoop house, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price $31,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A handsome three-story (high-stoop) brown-stone private dwelling in Carlton-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb avs.; all the modern improvements and in complete order; house, 22x45; lot, 22x100; price, $20,000; terms easy. Apply to D. R. CUTLIP, No. 67 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY RESIdence on Staten Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,
STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."
WESTERLY, R. I.
This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.
WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

A.—"RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,"
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER,
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM CITY VIA ERIE ROAD,
NOW OPEN,
WITH
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY; BATHING BOATING and FISHING. See diagram of rooms, No. 72 Maiden-lane. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

CARRIER'S PORTABLE FLY AND MUSQUITO NETS,
Used on any bed or crib and carried in a carpet-bag.
A very useful net during the day as a protection against flies where there are children or invalids.
Call and see them, or send for a circular.
AGENTS,
No. 56 Murray-st.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND RESTAURANT proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Beautiful and healthy Summer resort; pure mountain air, fine fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; stages meet the 10 A. M. train daily. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPING—A QUIET, RETIRED, middle-aged couple without children, feel desirous of procuring two unfurnished rooms for the purpose, and believing there are many private families who feel that they would like to reduce expenses, and having more room than they use, this method is taken to bring about the above result; unexceptionable references given and required. Address KNICKERBOCKER, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE, BY A strictly private family, a high-stoop stone house, unexceptionably located centrally, below 34th-st. Address Post Office Box No. 649, giving terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—A very retired mountainous region, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed. Price $5 50 to $10. Desirable parlors now vacant. Reference, A. Rolker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings. Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE CAN BE had near Bedford Station, Harlem Railroad; good rooms and good table. Address A. M. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

THOSE WISHING BOARD ON THE Catskill Mountains can find good board and pleasant rooms at E. H. Layman's Hotel, Greene County, N. Y. Board from $5 to $8 per week. E. H. LAYMAN.

AT MRS. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL'S beautiful farm and farm-house, Glen Cove, L. I., board can be had for the Summer months. Write for further information.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN LAfayette, N. J. References exchanged. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Bergen, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL GOOD rooms through changes; also for August.
JAMES G. ROE.

AUCTION SALES.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,
AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of desks, chairs, stoves, iron bedsteads, miscellaneous tools, bedsacks, axes, shovels, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of stoves, pipe, zinc, hose, tools, hatchets, &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Corner Houston and Greene sts., NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.
GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Government Pier, No. 43 North River, four (4) Mules, (condemned as unfit for Government use,) and a lot of old bunks, chairs, &c. Terms cash. The successful bidders to remove their purchases as soon as practicable.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. G.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, JULY 30.
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer
VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

SIXTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton coal, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., 30,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during August, 1868. The sale will be positive.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings now occupying parts of the road or public drive lately laid out between 59th-st. and 155th-st., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 9 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, July 29th inst., and on the following days. For catalogues and particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the Museum (Old Arsenal) Central Park. ANDREW H. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1868. Comptroller of the Park.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Salesroom 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
SECOND DAY'S SALE OF FINE OIL-Paintings. Among those offered to-day will be found the best portion of the catalogue, comprising works from the following eminent artists: Jordan, Schroder, Meyerheim, Hartwick, Freirichs, Culverhouse, Brewerton, Coleman, Rosin, and many others of equal eminence.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee,
PARTITION SALE ESTATE OF P. PERIT.
The reserved lots of this estate on 76th-st., between the new Boulevard and the new parks laid out by the Central Park Commissioners. Map and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
150 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.
50 frails Dates.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.
ON SATURDAY AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, A large stock of genteel household furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojuly30

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WM. WHEATLEY..........................Lessee and Manager
RENEWED TRIUMPH OF OPERA BOUFFE,
BARBE BLEUE.
ANOTHER MARKED AND UNWAVERING TRIUMPH.
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
BARBE BLEUE.
GRAND AND ABSOLUTE SUCCESS of Artists and Opera, of Mise en Scene and Music, of Costumes and Chorus, of Orchestra and Auxiliaries.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT,
By JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN TROUPE.
FIFTH PERFORMANCE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 24, 1868.
OFFENBACH'S BARBE BLEUE.
(Blue Beard.)
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, in submitting the following cast to the public on Monday evening, was fortunate enough to win the entire approbation of an immense audience, and the heartiest indorsement of the New-York Press. Such a company, it is conceded, has not before been heard here, and in point of general excellence cannot be surpassed elsewhere. It is capable of imparting the fullest interpretation to Offenbach's genial inspirations, and especially to a work like "Blue Beard," which requires fine voices and the best of ensembles.
BARBE BLEUE.
OPERA BOUFFE IN FOUR ACTS.
MLLE. IRMA..........................as..........................BOULOTTE
MLLE. LAMBELE...................as........PRINCESS HERMIA
MLLE. DUCLOS......................as.....QUEEN CLEMENTINE
MONS. AUJAC.......................as...............BARBE BLEUE
MONS. DARDIGNAC.............as..........PRINCE SAPHIR
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL.............as............COUNT OSCAR
MONS. DUCHESNE................as.....................POPOLANI
MONS. FRANCIS....................as............KING BOBECHE
MONS. EDGARD....................as........................ALVAREZ
GRAND CHORUS OF SIXTY VOICES,
selected with especial care and thoroughly drilled.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Change—Butler's Pantomime Troupe—SEIGE OF TROY, GOOD NIGHT'S REST, MILLER AND MEN, SCHOOLMASTER.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
EUGENE'S AFRICAN BALLET TROUPE.
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.
Joe Emmett, the great Western Dutchman; Unsworth, Eph Horn, Nelse Seymour.
Dan Bryant as Capt. Jinks.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Bryants' Minstrels the great family resort.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
ONE OF THE OLDEST FEMALE SEMINARIES IN THE COUNTRY,
widely known for its superior facilities and unrivalled location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL AT LENNOXVILLE, CANADA.—The head master, (formerly Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst,) and two of the five assistant masters, are graduates in honors of Oxford. Terms $350 per annum, American currency. For prospectus, &c., apply to Rev. R. H. WALKER, A. M., Rector, or at No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR Young Boys, environs of Hartford, Conn.
Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY COMPETENT TO teach the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing, wishes to find a position as governess; references exchanged. Address No. 7 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (20th week.)

Delightful Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Ceaseless Fun, Great Skating.	G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.	Matchless Dancing, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Fairy Tricks.

THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN
in their matchless champion Military
LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.
WALLACK'S. SEVENTH WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S LOTTERY OF LIFE. WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
SEVENTH WEEK AND LAST NIGHTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
LAST NIGHTS OF A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
FAREWELL FLASH OF LIGHTNING SATURDAY.
The lessee has the pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished artists,
MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS,
who will shortly appear in a romantic drama, entitled
TRODDEN DOWN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 24, at 8,
SEVENTY-FIRST GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture, "Rienzi"........................Wagner
2. Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"..................Strauss
3. "Ave Maria"..................................Gounod
4. Scene de Ballet, "Prophet"................Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Leonora" No. 3...............Beethoven
6. Andante, from Symphony in C..............Schubert
7. Scherzo from the Reformation Symphony, Mendelssohn
8. Marche Hongroise, "Rakoczy"...................Berlioz
9. Overture, "William Tell".......................Rossini
10. Reverie for Orchestra.....................Vieuxtemps
11. Waltz, "Feuilles Matinales" (Morgenblaetter) Strauss
12. Quadrille, "Blue Beard"......................Offenbach
CONDUCTOR................THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 26, every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
On and after MONDAY, July 27, will stop at foot of 37th-st. each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderrey Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., FRIDAY, July 24, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons' Association.
J. T. CONOVER, President.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT,"
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
The best, largest and cheapest ever published; 40 pages, large music size. "Contains all the rudiments and usual instructions besides many pretty pieces that beginners can easily learn."—*New-York Herald.* To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. BOOSEY'S Tutors and Studies for all instruments, 50 cents each. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S Cheap Musical Publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A FINE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York. No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867. EDWARD N. SMITH, LOUISA P. PETTIT, Executors.
j3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of David B. Phillips, Counsellor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN, MARIA BROWN, Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. McKINNEY, Water Register.

SCIENCE IN EUROPE.

The Academy and the Institute of France, and the Academy of Paris—Sketch of the Sorbonne and of its Faculty—The Attendance and its Peculiarities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

You are organizing, it seems, an American Academy. Let me contribute further to the general sum of information on the subject.

French publications make frequent use of the terms: the Academy of France, the Institute of France, and the Academy of Paris, so that even in France the reader does not always understand what is meant by these words. It is easy to establish the distinction.

There are but two organizations: the Imperial Institute of France and the Academy of Paris. The first, the Institute, is an organization which does not give instruction or degrees, whereas the second, the Academy of Paris, is exclusively for the giving of education and the conferring of degrees.

The Institute is divided into five sections: 1. The French Academy, charged with the safekeeping of the language; 2. The Academy of Inscription and Belles Lettres; 3. The Academy of Sciences; 4. The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and 5. The Academy of Fine Arts.

When it is said in current writing that a man is a member of the Academy, or of the French Academy, it is meant that he is a member of the first section of the Institute. When it is said in the same way that he is a member of the Institute, it is meant that he belongs to one of the other four sections.

The *Institute* serves several purposes; it gives official advice to the Government on every possible subject but politics; it is the highest point of honor to which a citizen may attain, and serves, therefore, as a premium to great labor and great achievements; it lends dignity to scientific pursuits; and finally, by its published discussions, enlightens the country. The Institute, in all its sections, elects its own members, entirely free from any Government influence. It is an organization something like the foregoing that you propose for America.

The other organization, the Academy of Paris, is simply a University for the education of young men and the granting of diplomas. It embraces five distinct schools, three of which, Science, Letters and Theology, are at the Sorbonne; and the other two, Law and Medicine, are elsewhere and separate.

Beside these there are numerous other institutions for lectures, (like the College of France, described in my last letter,) and special establishments, belonging to the general system of superior education, and all under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction.

THE SORBONNE.

The mother of them all, the Sorbonne, was founded in 1258 by ROBERT SORBON. It was the first organized collegiate institute, and out of this and connected with this grew the others. But at first the Sorbonne was only for theological instruction. Neither the arts, nor sciences, nor laws, nor medicine, had yet taken refuge in a college. The fact is, people who knew too much were still treatly roughly by their fellow-citizens. The famous theological struggles of the Sorbonne in its early days, and the renown it gained by the men it sent out, made a deep impression in the history of the times. We can well imagine how at that early period such an institution, standing alone, and giving out doctrines as well as exceptional men to preach them, should have provoked the passions of men, and created for itself a leading place in history. It soon became the head of the University, or Academy, of Paris, and in 1629, Cardinal RICHELIEU, who also had graduated there, determined to reorganize and rebuild it. As it stands to-day, the building, and a great part of the interior organization is the work of RICHELIEU.

The seat of the administration of the Academy of Paris is at the Sorbonne. It is composed of the Minister of Public Instruction, under the name of Rector of the Academy, of M. MOURIER, Vice-Rector, who in fact does all the business, of a Secretary and Inspectors. All diplomas granted by the five sections of the Sorbonne, (which includes law and medicine) must be signed by the Vice-Rector.

The section of sciences, in which there are eleven Professors, grants three forms of diploma: bachelor, licentiate, and doctor of sciences—the last only obtained by a public defence of two theses before the faculty.

The section of letters, which embraces sixteen Professors, grants the same three diplomas.

The section of theology grants also three diplomas, and to be Professor of theology any where in France requires the degree of doctor of theology at the Sorbonne; to be *cure* in a prefectoral town, or a high functionary in a church, a licentiate; and curate of a cantonal town a bachelor.

The law school requires, before entering, the title of bachelor of letters from the Sorbonne. If grants, like the other sections, the degrees of bachelor of laws, licentiate of laws, and doctor of laws. There are seventeen full Professors of law and a large corps of supplementary lecturers on special subjects.

The School of Medicine (fifth section of the Sorbonne) requires from students, before entering, the degrees of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelors of Sciences. It grants two diplomas, Health Officer and Doctor. There are twenty-six Professors and an immense corps of under Professors and unofficial lecturers.

The salaries of the Professors in the different sections of the Sorbonne, vary from $400 to $1,600. All the lectures are public and gratuitous. The total number of official and unofficial lecturers connected with the five sections of the Sorbonne is about 400. The total number of students is about 8,000.

Young men habituated to the luxurious institutions of the United States, with their elegant buildings and comfortable lecture rooms, look aghast at the rude simplicity of the Sorbonne. The building itself is old in years and in form; its lecture rooms, which have stood for two centuries just as they are, may well stand several more without flinching. The men of the day of RICHELIEU had more back-bone than we moderns; the idea of putting backs to seats perhaps never entered their heads. The seats are always elevated one above another; they are made of thick oak planks that no pen-knife will enter or boot-heel make a mark upon. Hear that, oh youngsters of America, and no longer complain of the hardships you endure. The Professor fares but little better. A plain board tribune, unpainted; a miserable fauteuil, and a glass of water!—then *en avant!* the classics, and theology, and mathematics.

The most popular Professors at the Sorbonne are Messrs. Milne-Edwards on Zoology and Anatomy; Le Verrier, Physical Astronomy; Dumas, Chemistry; Claude Bernard, Physiology; St. Marc Girardin, French Poetry; Geoffry Saint Hilaire, Ancient History; Jules Simon, Modern History; Nisard, French Eloquence; Patin, Latin Poetry; Father Gratry, Morality.

The audiences at the Sorbonne are a curious study for an observing man. For example, the audiences of ST. MARC GIRARDIN and NISARD: see what a mosaic, set in Pompeian lava! Of young men half a dozen of fossils, and of those strange one-idea men we are tempted to call monomaniacs, a half a hundred—of that class of men who always go to that lecture and none other, and who on half an hour before and so as to find the same seat against the wall—who always sit the same way, blow their noses the same number of times before the lecture commences, who lay down their portfolios exactly in the same places, arrange their stray locks in the same way, and take the same number of useless notes! One wonders why the lecturer does not go crazy also, in looking at them all the year round!

MALAKOFF.

THE DEMOCRACY IN BROOKLYN.

Mass Meeting in the Academy of Music—Speeches of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Richard O'Gorman and Others.

The long expected opening of the campaign for SEYMOUR and BLAIR in Kings County took place at the Academy of Music, Montague-street, Brooklyn, last evening. The preparations for the occasion were on a very elaborate basis. The ward organizations were well provided with banners, transparencies and lanterns, and the usual music. These marched in merry procession to the centre of operations. In Montague-street two stands were erected, the guards of which were decorated with handsome flags—the Stars and Stripes, and from the rails were hung Chinese lanterns bearing the names of the candidates, SEYMOUR and BLAIR. In the Park, at the City Hall, one hundred shots were fired from a beautiful brass gun—blank cartridges. A pyramid of tar-barrels was erected in Court-street, awaiting the darkest hour, when patriotic juveniles were engaged to set fire to them, notwithstanding the Fire Limits law, &c. In the Academy the accomplished band of the Fourteenth Regiment discoursed music, playing, "Lanigan's Ball," "The Wearin o' the Green," and other national airs. The audience was large and somewhat varied in its character, giving unmistakable evidence that the doctrine of affinities has nothing whatever to do with the assembling of a Democratic mass meeting. Within the limits of the respectable Academy there were on a common level, representatives of many social ranks, showing that Democracy like love and death, and several other serious things, levels all distinctions. The house was literally "packed from pit to dome," but no lady was present, except in one or two of the proscenium boxes. It was rumored that a number of soldiers and sailors were present in the body of the audience, a fact which was to be inferred from the enthusiastic applause which greeted the interpretation of "O, say can you see," by the band. The banners carried in the several processions possessed not quite so much wit as those of former campaigns. Among them, for instance, was the intimation that "We don't want GRANT to see more," and others of the same kind. The lights appeared to be the most brilliant part of the transparencies.

Mr. JOHN G. SCHUMAKER called the meeting to order in the name of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and called upon Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY to preside.

As Mr. MURPHY approached the front of the stage, Mr. HUGH MCLAUGHLIN called for three cheers for the next Governor of the Empire State, which were given with enthusiasm.

MR. MURPHY'S SPEECH.

Mr. MURPHY on coming forward, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The nominations that you are invited here to-night to ratify are not of men unknown to the public service; but of able and patriotic citizens who have distinguished themselves in that service in times past by their devotion, zeal and efficiency, and who are possessed of those sound and conservative views which are now so important in the present condition of our country. [Applause.] Their nomination was made by a Convention composed of men from all parts of this great Union, [applause]—every State and Territory being represented in that Convention and with a perfect unanimity. The result of their determinations has flashed with electric speed to the utmost confines of this Republic, and from every city and town, from every hill and valley, comes up one joyful response from every friend of constitutional right and republican Government in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. [Loud applause.] These nominations have been presented to you, not in the interest of party merely—though it is true they are presented to you by that old, time-honored and ever live organization, the National Democratic Party—[applause]—but they are presented to you on a platform of measures which the present exigency of the country imperatively demands to be observed and carried out. They are pledged to a restoration of the States under the Constitution to their proper rights—[applause]—and to a reversal, by regular and peaceful means, of that policy which has established negro supremacy in those States. [Applause and hisses.] They are pledged to a reduction of the expenses of the Government and to the prompt and speedy payment of the national debt according to the bonds. [Cheers.] These are the special measures, the issues which are framed for the coming contest. They have been forced upon us by the party—the dominant party—in power. They have arisen since the last Presidential election, and, indeed, since the war terminated; and therefore it behooves every patriotic citizen—whatever may be his personal or political relations heretofore—well to weigh them and study them. Presuming upon their strength as evinced in the last Presidential election, and upon the weakness of the Southern States, conquered and submissive, asking to be admitted into the Union and willing to obey the laws—I say, presuming upon these—that party which we here denounce have violated their pledges to the people of every principle of political justice and right. They have refused to admit these States into the Union, although they expressly resolved in Congress that the war was carried on merely for the preservation of the Union. They have refused their admission or representation in Congress until they would elect men who would subserviate their interest and perpetuate their powers. They have refused amnesty until the people of the South should consent to follow their behests and obey their dictation. They have established in the Southern States Governments that have excluded the whites from suffrage and conferred it upon the negro. The consequence of these acts the first fruits we are now witnessing. We have seen within a few days, within a few weeks, a dozen or more Senators, as they are called, admitted into the Senate of the United States—elected by negro Legislatures. And each one of those representatives has—must have—the same weight in that grave body as the Senators from the City of New-York. And, now, the effort is being made, and we are threatened, if possible, with the election of a President by negro votes. I do not believe it will transpire. I have that confidence in the people of the North that in this election there will be an overwhelming majority in favor of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. [Great cheering.] And when that shall have been accomplished these negro Governments will disappear [cheers] like "the baseless fabric of a vision, and leave no wreck behind." The Union for which our fathers fought in the Revolution—the Union for which our soldiers fought in the rebellion—the Union for which we lavished two or three thousand millions of treasure, was not to be a Union with an Africanized State. It was never intended—nor would they, nor will we consent to be united as States which have no more civilized control over their determination than the Island of Hayti. That cannot be, and we appeal to the people to denounce the perpetrators of these acts and these acts themselves. Now, my fellow-citizens, it is not my intention to inflict upon you a speech to-night. These questions will be discussed by gentlemen of much more ability and competency than myself, and to them I shall now submit these questions and proceed to fill the proper duties of the Chair. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, DENNIS O'KEEFE, HIRAM KETCHUM, Hon. J. W. GILBERT, Dr. OTTERSON and others were duly elected Vice-Presidents, and a long list of gentlemen were also elected Secretaries.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That we do most heartily and cordially indorse the nominations for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States recently made by the Democratic National Convention, in the City of New-York, and that we pledge the County of Kings to give, at the coming election, a majority of 25,000 votes for that patriotic, pure and eminent statesman, HORATIO SEYMOUR, and that brave and resolute defender of the Constitution, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Jr.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and approve the platform of principles upon which our distinguished candidates were nominated, and that the interests of the rich as well as the poor demand the triumph of those principles at the polls in November next.

Resolved, That we heartily welcome the cooperation of the brave men who risked their lives in the battle-field for the Union, and who are now anxious to prove to an admiring world, under the leadership of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, that the ballot is not less effective than the bullet in the defence of the Constitution and the laws.

Letters explanatory of absence were announced from Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, Gen. EWING, of Arkansas, and others.

SPEECH OF HON. S. S. COX.

Mr. Cox was received with much enthusiasm, and proceeded to speak as if to Republicans, arraigning them for all the wrongs and acts of injustice which had transpired since the conclusion of the war. He charged that Congress had, by means of secret caucuses and reconstruction committees, impeded all efforts which had been made by and on behalf of the Southern people, who were ready to bind anew their relations, by means of members elect to Congress, and with their good will and allegiance to the old Government. It was Congress which refused their admission as a solution of the problem of reconstruction. He deplored the prospect of negro equality in the South, and said there were 700,000 negroes in the South whose votes were of equal weight with those of white men all over the country. This was the foundation of the plan the result of which was that this country would become a black republic. Did they want this? If not, there was but one way to stop it, and that was to elect HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK P. BLAIR. He claimed that the Republican plan for permanent peace fails, because it is not in harmony with the fundamental laws of the Republic. He then discussed the constitutions of the Southern States under which representatives had been sent to Congress. He characterized all the Legislatures and Conventions of the South as "black-and-tan" institutions. Seven hundred years of misrule in Ireland had been boiled down into the policy of Radicalism. He assumed that only from the Democratic Party could popular contentment come. He claimed that the Democratic Party was the party of progress—the honest party—the party which has in it the principle of Jesus Christ, the law of kindness; it was the party of magnanimity and forbearance. There was but one Christian sentiment in this country which was that was to be found incarnate in the Democratic Party.

SPEECH OF HON. RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Mr. O'GORMAN said there were times in the life of a man when his honor was assailed, when to rest without performing duty would be cowardice and pusillanimity. So it is with nations. The danger of a nation was not to be found among its workingmen—its producers; but there was to be found in the history of a nation those who took advantage of the misfortunes of the industrious masses. There were those who took advantage of the victories won by others. The speaker then proceeded to address himself to "the poor workingmen," telling them that they could not afford to be apathetic, as they were toilers, at this time, when it was not well with the United States. Ten years ago the United States was all powerful. Since then its credit, its honor, its independence were fallen. Our shipping and commerce were almost ruined, and the workingman walked our wharves unable to obtain employment. Ten years ago an American Captain could save KOSTA, only half an American citizen, but now our country dared not to interpose on behalf of Irish adopted citizens now rotting in British jails. This state of things must continue to exist as long as the present English, or worse, New-English Party was in power.

Speeches were subsequently made by Ms. JOHN H. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, and others, after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

The meetings outside were large and remarkably enthusiastic. Addresses were made by Hon. Demas Barnes, Hon. Francis A. Maulucn, Messrs. De Bloom, Thomas E. Pearsall, C. G. Esan, Edmund Driggs, S. W. Ostrander and others. There was an abundant supply of music, rockets and tar-barrels, all which combined to present a rather lively scene.

Chief Justice Chase and the Tammany Convention Once More—Letter from Col. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 17, 1868.

To the Editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial:

Having read your article of the 15th inst., with reference to Mr. CHASE, I am yet constrained to say that you put the case unfairly. Judge CHASE was not, in any sense that could make him responsible for its action, or bind him to support its nominees, a candidate before the Democratic Convention. There were many Democrats willing to take an advanced position in their declaration of principles and nominate him as their candidate; and also a very large number of Republicans anxious that he should be nominated; but neither class expected him to be nominated upon any other platform than one avowing the principles which he has maintained for a lifetime. How his being nominated upon such a platform, or being willing to be so nominated, makes Judge CHASE justly chargeable with apostacy, I am unable to see. Such action on the part of the Convention would have been wise, and instead of proving Mr. CHASE to be untrue to principle, would, on the contrary, have shown that the Democratic Party was willing to "meet the issues of the day in the spirit of the day." The discussion of his name and prospect for the nomination by the Convention and others, did not make him a candidate before the Convention any more than the discussion of the name of any other gentleman made him a candidate. The Convention passed a resolution that all candidates placed in nomination before it, should pledge themselves to support the nominees; but as Mr. CHASE'S name was never regularly brought forward in the Convention as a candidate, the resolution did not become applicable to and binding upon him. Whether he will, or will not, support the nominees, is not a question for me to propound to him, or to attempt to answer when propounded by others, and for all purposes of this letter need not be discussed.

There is not to-day, in our whole land, a statesman who has been more steadfast in his support and advocacy of truly Republican principles than SALMON P. CHASE. He always has been and was steadfast when others wavered, and faithful when others were faithless. His march has been steadily forward; never a backward step has he taken; and were it not that I do not wish to indulge in recrimination, I think I could show by comparison the platforms of our party from its organization up to the present time, with the action and utterances of many of our leading men, prove that few of them have been so true, faithful and constant as he.

Yours truly, D. TAYLOR.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A Metropolitan Policeman Shot Dead on His Post—The Murderer Arrested After a Desperate Resistance.

One of the most unprovoked and reckless murders ever committed was perpetrated in this City last night, when a policeman was shot dead while patrolling his post. It appears that about 10:30 o'clock last night, as Officer JOHN SMEDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct was passing up First-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, he was lain in wait for by a notorious ruffian named JOHN REAL, who, as the officer neared the corner of Thirty-second-street, fired twice at him, both bullets taking effect and causing almost instant death. One of the balls struck the officer in the right breast, and the other on the left side of the head, a little above the ear, penetrating the brain.

As the shots were fired by the murderer, two or three citizens saw the flash of the pistol and heard the reports, these latter being also heard by Officer JAMES MEE, of the Twenty-first Precinct, as he passed through Thirty-second-street. At the time this officer heard the shots he ran down Thirty-second-street with REAL with a revolver in his hand, and as he knew the ruffian to be a desperate character he ordered him to stop and surrender. The only reply REAL made was to fire his pistol at Officer MEE and then run down the street, thence into a doorway and so gained an entrance into Thirty-third-street. Officer MEE was not injured, so pursued the fugitive into Thirty-third-street to Second-avenue, up the avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, where he overtook and tripped REAL, succeeding in arresting him, not before, however, being a second time made a target of by his prisoner.

When REAL was taken to the Thirty-fifth-street Police Station and arraigned before Captain ALLAIRE, he admitted having committed the murder, but gave no other excuse than that he was "bound to get square on him."

The Police state that REAL has for some time borne a desperate character and has frequently been arrested for intoxication and disorderly conduct. Officer SMEDICK some time ago arrested REAL for disorderly conduct, upon which charge he was committed. Since then REAL has twice attempted to shoot SMEDICK, but the officer succeeded in arresting him each time.

On the last occasion, on the 1st inst., SMEDICK pressed the charge, REAL being held for trial, but subsequently held to bail in the sum of $1,000. He alleges that SMEDICK was unduly rough with him when committed by the Magistrate, and shoved him down stairs. For this he had waited for and shot the unfortunate officer, succeeding in killing him.

REAL took the matter very coolly and marched off to his cell with an air of triumph, having evidently counted the cost of his terrible crime. He is a native of the United States, aged 28 years, was recently a waiterman on a floating distillery, and formerly a conductor on the Avenue B line of cars. He resides at No. 565 First-avenue.

Officer SMEDICK was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, had a wife and two children, who reside at No. 317 West Thirty-ninth-street, and he has always borne an excellent character as an officer.

Officer MEE deserves great credit for his courage in pursuing so desperate a ruffian, and was quite cool while talking over the matter. Coroner KERNAN was notified of the commission of the murder at a late hour last night, and will hold an inquest to-day.

NEWARK BAY.

A Sail from New-York to Newark—A Cheap and Brief Excursion.

From New-York to Newark *via* Newark Bay, is a cheap excursion speedily accomplished. Taking the fast steamboat *Thomas P. Way* at 10:30 A. M., or 4:30 P. M., from the foot of Barclay-street, North River, you set forth and shoot by Castle Garden and Governor's Island on the one hand, and Jersey City and Bedloe's Island on the other, before you have time to look about you. The steamer shoots like an arrow past the places on the islands, and especially on Staten Island, which the passengers love to look upon. A half hour's sail brings them to the verge of Staten Island, whence they sail inland toward their final destination.

The first point of interest is the coal wharf of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, from which immense quantities of the staple of Pennsylvania are shipped daily. These long, black causeways jut into the water like monstrous arms seeking to embrace the trade of the metropolis. The size and capacity of these piers have already been fully described in the TIMES. Bergen Point, with its Latourette House, is the first stopping place of the steamer. This place is reached in half an hour from the time of setting sail from New-York. The scene from the shore when the boat lands is an enlivening one. The Latourette House is a favorite resort, and is patronized at this season of the year by as many as can be accommodated there. The fine air, the sea-bathing, the splendid drives in the vicinity, and the ready access to New-York, make this one of the most popular resorts in this vicinity.

Of course, the arrival of the boat from New-York is an epoch. Everybody comes forth to gaze upon the *Thomas P. Way* as if they had never seen the steamboat before. Every one who goes ashore is closely scrutinized. Every Mamma looks for the coming son-in-law; to every marriageable young lady the spirit and the bride say, "Come;" Mr. ARMOUR, the proprietor of the hotel, rubs his hands as he contemplates the coming of his greenback-laden guests; and, altogether, the coming of the New-York boat, often as it comes, is something to be pleasantly anticipated, closely observed and all the evening talked about. The Latourette House, we are pleased to observe in passing, is crowded with visitors from the Metropolis, and all seem pleased with the good treatment that they receive there.

The sail up Newark Bay is one with which many of our readers are not familiar. The bay is a small Atlantic Ocean in its way. Its width cannot be computed in an article of so little scope as this. It is an inland sea, from the centre of which the shores are hardly visible. On the right, as you sail toward Newark, numerous villas, of modern architecture, are visible. The light-houses which here and there are placed to guard the mariner on his way, are objects of interest. A singular life their inmates must lead, cut off from all the rest of the world, from which they get their marketing and their news by row boat, generally not more than once a day.

The wide expanse of Newark Bay presents little that is worthy of mention. The long bridge of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, with its draw-bridge through which the steamboat passes; the bridge of the new Newark Railroad, and the plank-road bridge near the town are observed in passing. The villas that here and there, on the right hand shore rise above the dense foliage are, of course, attractive; and as the City of Newark is approached, much is observed from the water that causes the eyes of strangers to distend. The extent of New-Jersey's great metropolis is not comprehended by the majority of those who pass through it by rail. From the water a more complete view of the city is obtained. Situated at the head waters of the Passaic River, with easy access through its magnificent bay to the harbor of New-York, Newark, already an immense town, is destined to have a future which its founders never dreamed of.

From New-York to Newark by this pleasant route you can go for only 20 cents. Large quantities of freight and a great many passengers are carried by this line daily. Sunday is the most profitable day to the steamboat proprietors. The Excise law drives a great many people from the City of New-York on the Sabbath, and the majority of these, it is hardly necessary to say, visit New-Jersey. Sometimes the *Thomas P. Way* carries as many as fifteen hundred passengers on Sunday from New-York to Newark, and if, for the sake of safety, the boat were not sometimes pushed off before she was boarded by all who desired to take passage by her, this figure would not by any means cover the sum of those who set on that day to go to Newark by this route. The other methods of reaching New-Jersey are of course equally well patronized on Sundays, and it is a nice question whether the morality of New-York or the exchequer of New-Jersey is most benefited by the prohibitory laws of the Empire State. It is a pleasant and a cheap trip for those who cannot conveniently leave the City for a term of weeks in the Summer time to take a short jaunt by steamboat to Newark. The cost is very little, and the enjoyment is very great.

B'nai B'rith Convention.

This noted Israelite organization resumed session at No. 18 East Sixteenth-street yesterday morning, and discussed their new constitution, clause by clause. After that they visited the splendid new synagogue on the Fifth-avenue, which is yet unfinished. From there they proceeded to the Jewish Orphan Asylum, on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-seventh-street, and were received by the Vice-President. A march was played on the piano by one of the young inmates, and the children entered. The girls, thirty in number, entered first, dressed uniformly in print calico, followed by the boys, numbering 120, in gray suits.

Mr. MOSES, the President of the Convention, addressed them, saying that they should not weep for the loss of parents, as the Society would be both father and mother to them.

After this the members visited Lion Park, where a concert greeted them. In the intervals of the music, Mr. M. GREENBAUM, of Chicago, delivered an oration in English, and Dr. H. FELSENTHAL gave an address in German. He was succeeded by Messrs. S. WOLF, of Washington, and GOODHEART, of New-Haven. A supper followed the concert, and dancing closed the evening.

Mr. GREENBAUM, in his speech, expressed himself gratified at the splendid manner in which the New-York members received their brethren of the Convention from different parts of the country. It was proper that New-York City, at the sight of which their hearts first beat in a free land, should be the first spot where the first Convention of the B'nai B'rith should be held. It was here that the Society was founded, and here where its blessed lessons of charity were first inculcated. The order of B'nai B'rith assumes to be a great union of earnest men, daily increasing in number, who, of their own free will, unite in enhancing each other's welfare temporally and spiritually. Its principles, if thoroughly carried out, would render the life of each individual unexceptionable, and make the earth like the Kingdom of God. All men are brothers. The millennium is not to be expected at the close of this century or the next, but mankind is advancing in intellect and culture, and each individual, by cultivating himself, can advance the general welfare. Men of mature age belonged to the order of B'nai B'rith as well as the young, and it included scientific and literary men and artists, as well as lawyers, merchants, and all professions. The order is an organization of Jews, but is not necessarily denominational. It proposes extending its benevolence to all creeds. There is no head to the Jewish Church. Each congregation is independent, and each individual is responsible only to God for his actions. The time once existed when Israelites were banded against persecution, but that time has passed. The hope of uniting Jerusalem, building the Temple, and expecting the coming reign of the Messiah, had ceased to be a test of Judaism. The motto now is: "God above all, and all men brothers." "Do to others as you would be done by," was a Jewish motto centuries before the Christian era. The Jews should now seek to reach the highest pinnacle of God's mountain, in common with all nations and creeds. Then will be established the republic of the intellect; slavery of the mind, in every form, will be abolished, and the whole human family will be reconstructed upon the eternal and immutable laws of a spiritual God, indivisible and universal.

The German speech of Dr. FELSENTHAL was in substance a reiteration of Mr. GREENBAUM'S remarks.

Mr. WOLF complimented Jewish women for their constancy in past ages to the Jewish faith. He alluded to a great tendency of Jews to gamble among themselves at their clubs and gatherings, and hoped the influence of the ladies would be exerted against it.

Mr. GOODHEART alluded to the founding of the Society of B'nai B'rith as having taken place twenty-five years ago, and was eloquent upon the good the New-York Jewish Orphan Asylum was effecting.

The B'nai B'rith Society has 112 lodges throughout the Union, and 12,000 members from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The funds of the entire order amount to $600,000. The fund of the district of New-York is $100,000. An asylum for orphans and the aged is in contemplation here, toward which $30,000 have already been subscribed. The only asylum as yet built by the order is one for orphans at Cleveland, but a number more are contemplated throughout the country. The order has been twenty-five years established, and has been productive of great good in in relieving the sick and distressed of the Jewish faith.

The Convention will meet to-day at 9, and sit throughout the day.

The Turf—Trotting at the Union Track, Long Island.

The following is the result of two matches trotted at the Union yesterday afternoon:

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—Thursday, July 23.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, three in five.

J. Campbell's b. g. Jim, in harness	1	1	1
W. Lovell's br. m. Lady Wells, to wagon	2	2	2

Time—3:01, 2:51, 2:47.

SAME DAY.—Match for $1,000, between Brooklyn road horses, owners to drive; mile and repeat.

Owner's s. m. Doll, to wagon	1	1
Owner's b. g. Teaser, in harness	2	2

Time—2:49, 2:47¾.

Cricket.

WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN, VS. MANHATTAN, OF NEW-YORK.

These two Clubs played a first-eleven match yesterday at Bedford, Long Island, which resulted in favor of the Willow Club, with 34 runs over. The following is the score of the two innings:

WILLOW.		MANHATTAN.	
First innings	66	First innings	21
Second Innings	69	Second innings	80
Total	135	Total	101

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

This Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening, in its new rooms, No. 385 Bowery, near Fifth-street, Mr. STEPHEN H. KNAPP presiding. Ten names were added to the roll of membership, including several hitherto weighty Conservatives. Upon motion of Mr. MARTIN B. BROWN, a committee of five was appointed to organize a Grant and Colfax Club, and a committee of twenty to arrange for public weekly meetings (the first to be held on Thursday evening next) during the Presidential campaign. Resolutions approving the nominations of the recent State Convention were enthusiastically adopted, after which the Association adjourned.

Grant and Colfax Club.

A meeting of the Fourteenth District Grant and Colfax Club was held last evening at No. 23 Third-avenue. A number of new members were enrolled. The club is said to be in a flourishing condition.

Teutonia Maennerchor.

The well-known German Teutonia Maennerchor, singing society, gave a picnic yesterday afternoon at Funk's Union Park, closing with a Summer-night's festival, or ball, where the music, as at all German festivals, was admirable, and the dancing spirited. The Society varied the entertainment by songs. The usual features of German pleasure excursions were apparent. Entire families, including very young children, participated, and as they sat at their lager and pretzels, they received visits from friends and exchanged pleasant social intercourse. A room, with several beds, was provided for babies, whose mothers wished to enjoy dancing, and nurses were appointed to guard them. Abundant creature comforts, including German wines, were partaken of in the intervals of dancing. The company parted at a late hour.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO A RIVER STEAMBOAT.—The steamer *Thomas Powell*, on her down river trip yesterday morning, met with a serious accident. About 4 o'clock, just as she was approaching the City, a heavy fog descended upon the river and enveloped her. The fog increased in density so that it became utterly impossible for the pilot to make out his course. Shortly afterward the steamer ran with great force on a sunken pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, rising half her length on the pier, breaking her shaft and crushing in her wheel-house. A large hole was also stove in her hull on the port side. About fifty passengers were on board at the time, but fortunately none were injured, although all were much frightened. About 9 o'clock the steamer was got off by a tug and towed to the foot of Franklin-street, where she now lies. Her injuries can be repaired for about $2,000.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, as the 5 o'clock Harlem train was crossing Fifty-ninth-street, on its way up, ANN BROWN, aged 20, of No. 510 West Twenty-fifth-street, and JOSEPH SMITH, aged 35, of Fifty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, who were on board a Belt car, saw the approaching train and jumped off, both being run over. ANN had both legs broken, and sustained fatal injuries, SMITH being but slightly injured. The sufferers were removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION.—A meeting of the Clothing Cutter's Union was held last evening at No 10 Stanton-street, Mr. SHAFFER presiding. Reports were received from several employers who had agreed to pay $4 per day, and from others who had agreed to give $22 per week. A resolution was adopted that on and after the 27th inst. the members of the Union shall demand $4 per day. The meeting then adjourned.

CONEY ISLAND—NEW BOAT FROM THE EAST RIVER.—The *Chicopee*, a large, safe and commodious boat, well fitted up, has taken the place of the *Alliance* on the route to Coney Island, from the East River. She can carry a thousand passengers without crowding them, and her size and speed make her a great improvement on the former boat.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.—The following is the number of foreign letters that have been received at and sent from the New-York Post Office, for the quarter ending on the 30th of June last, showing a total of 2,303,650 letters: Received, 1,139,475; sent, 1,164,175; total, 2,303,650. Excess in favor of the United States 24,700 letters.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAUNCH.—The mammoth steamship *America*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by HENRY STEERS, of Greenpoint, was launched at noon yesterday in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The launch was a complete success.

A TRAVELER ROBBED.—WILLIAM BEDFORD, late of Australia, reports to the Police that he was last evening robbed of a valise containing about $700 while on his way from Fire Island to Williamsburg, on the South Side Railroad.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, FREDERICK SCHROFF, residing at No. 132, Meserole-street, E. D., walked out of the second-story window of his residence, while in a somnambulistic state, and was fatally injured.

ARREST OF A SHOPLIFTER.—MARY WALSH was last evening arrested and locked up for lifting a piece of cloth valued at $40 from the store of E. J. HUTCHINGS, No. 39 Fourth-street, E. D.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The regular quarterly session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New-Jersey was held at Newton on Wednesday afternoon and evening. A majority of the grand officers were present and some fifty divisions were represented. There are now eighty-four divisions in the State, with an aggregate membership of about 5,000; of these, eleven divisions are composed of colored men, having a membership of nearly 400, with about twenty-five representatives in the Grand Division. During the last three months six divisions have been instituted. A largely attended public meeting was held in the evening and was addressed by Judge MORTON, of Somerville; Rev. A. J. LAWSON, of New-York, and P. G. W. P. G. H. HICKS, of Philadelphia.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED THIEF.—Two men entered, yesterday afternoon, the feed-store of Mr. VILE, of Hudson-street, Jersey City. One of them asked for some oats, while the other went close to the money-drawer, to which is attached a bell. In a moment afterward Mr. VILE heard the click of the bell, and suspecting the cause arrested the man close to the drawer, and had him committed to prison. The other escaped.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A TREE.—On Wednesday evening, GEORGE HANDLEY, of No. 10 South Orange-street, Newark, went into a tree for the purpose of trimming off some of the branches, when he fell to the ground, striking in his descent a picket fence, and sustaining injuries which resulted in his death about 9 o'clock in the evening.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—A boy named JAMES SOMERS, while bathing in the Passaic River at Newark yesterday, became exhausted and would have been drowned had not a man named THEODORE ELESHER, who happened to be passing, plunged in and rescued him.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—THOMAS LEVY, a grocery keeper at Bloomfield, was severely bitten by a rabid dog on Wednesday afternoon. The animal, which had previously shown undoubted symptoms of hydrophobia, was killed.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—A child, whose parents reside at No. 228 Grove-street, Jersey City, was run over last evening by a cart opposite her father's residence, and severely injured.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—A lad named WILLIE D. LANG, who was injured by jumping from the second story of a new house in Newark on Tuesday, died yesterday morning.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 23—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅝ for money and account.

American Securities opened quiet and steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	86
Erie Railway Shares	43
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares	40

FRANKFORT, Thursday, July 23—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 77 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 23—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market is heavy and prices of American descriptions are decidedly lower. The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay for Liverpool up to the 21st inst., since the last report, have been 9,000 bales. The following are the opening figures of this morning:

Middling Uplands	10¼d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d. @11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 9,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 29s. 6d. for Western Canal. Corn, 38s. 9 quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 12s. 11d. 9 cental. No. 2 Red Western, 11s. 3d. Barley, 5s. 1d. 9 cwt. Oats, 3s. 9d. 9 bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. per 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The following are the opening quotations: Beef, 120s. 9 tierce for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. 9 bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 55s. 3d. 9 cwt. Cheese, 57s. 9 cwt. for American fine. Bacon, 47s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

LONDON, Thursday, July 23—11:20 A. M.

The PRODUCE market opens at the following figures: Common Resin, 5s. 9d. for Common Wilmington. Tallow, 44s. 9 cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. 9 cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Clover-seed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 42s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £31 10s. Linseed Cakes, £11.

LONDON, Thursday, July